

THE JERUSALEM POST

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ISRAEL

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'Progress' claimed as talks get going

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said over the weekend that he was pleased with the progress of the Israel-Lebanon negotiations which opened last week. A third round of the talks was scheduled for Monday at Halde, near Beirut. On Thursdays, the talks are held in the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmona.

Last week, a wide divergence between fundamental Israeli and Lebanese goals emerged as the talks opened at Halde, although both sides joined the U.S. in claiming that "progress" had been made in the first session.

Israel has been seeking normal relations with Lebanon, but the Lebanese government is under pressure from other Arab states to restrict relations to the minimum.

Lebanese delegation head Antoine Fattal insisted that Lebanon's primary objective was to seek the restoration of its "sovereignty and full authority over the whole of its territory," to be achieved through the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces "according to a comprehensive plan of evacuation by the terms of a specific and accelerated schedule."

Lebanon would like to see this followed, Fattal indicated, by a revival of the General Armistice Agreement signed with Israel on March 23, 1949 — to remain in force until a peaceful settlement is

achieved that would not prejudice the extension of the peace process in the region or jeopardize the fulfillment of Lebanon's "historical mission...within the Arab world."

Israeli delegation head David Kinche, director-general of the Foreign Ministry, departed from his original prepared text to differ strongly with Fattal on the need to revive the Armistice Agreement. This, he said, had been rendered "null and void" by hostile Lebanese actions, and should now be replaced by the signing of an agreement "which we believe will be but a step away from the full, final, formal peace treaty that we would like to see come about."

The American delegation — whose status as full fledged participant in the talks was effectively symbolized by its occupation of one side of the triangular negotiating table installed in the conference room of Halde's Lebanon Beach hotel — pledged itself "to do all it can to assist efforts to reach agreement" between Israel and Lebanon.

But although American delegation head Morris Draper reiterated his country's support for "many of the key objectives of the parties at this table," he indicated that the major stress should be placed on satisfying Israel's "legitimate security interests" while restoring Lebanon's "full sovereignty



Kiryat Shmona children welcome the delegations to the Israel-Lebanon negotiations in the town last Thursday.

throughout its territories" rather than the more ambitious political goals proposed by Israel.

These were the main points made by the three delegations at the 45-minute opening session, which was open to some 300 Israeli, Lebanese and foreign newsmen covering the talks.

On Friday, Shamir chaired a session of the negotiating team together with Defence Minister Ariel Sharon at his office in Jerusalem. Kinche reported on the

progress made in circumventing Lebanon's demand that the U.S. role be specifically mentioned in the talks agenda, and on the failure to make progress over the "normalization" question.

(Continued on page 2)

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Israel's new year opened with a Sabbath snowfall that covered the hill country from Mount Hermon in Golan to Mount Hebron in the southern West Bank.

Along the coast and in the valleys, strong winds and heavy rain caused flooding and felled trees and power lines. In Jerusalem, snow and wind lashed at the city from late morning to evening on Saturday.

Jerusalem municipal employees, who had just completed an emergency operation on Friday to clear away some of the garbage accumulated because of a week-long strike, were mobilized again for the snow emergency. Buses began operating on schedule with the end of the Sabbath, and municipal officials said schools and other services would operate normally. With

the first snow warning Friday afternoon, the municipality set up an emergency coordination office, obtaining special leave from the rabbinate for its Jewish members to work on the Sabbath. Permission was granted on the grounds that the safety of human life was involved. This picture was taken during the snowstorm in Jerusalem on Saturday.

Soldier dies after ambush

An IDF captain who was wounded when his vehicle was ambushed south of Beirut died on Sunday. Another soldier was wounded in the attack. Seren Yeshayahu Lavie was buried at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery in Tel Aviv.

Earlier in the week, two terrorists who attempted to infiltrate into Israeli-held territory in Lebanon were killed by IDF soldiers. There were no Israeli casualties. Two other terrorists escaped back to Syrian lines. The incident took place near Kamed a-Luz in the eastern sector, close to where an Israeli jeep hit a mine some days earlier, leading to the death of three soldiers.

There were three other attacks on

IDF troops in the Sidon area last week. In one incident, two soldiers were injured when an army convoy came under small arms fire south of Sidon. The condition of one of the soldiers was reported as critical. Troops returned fire and carried out a search of the area.

A day later a soldier was wounded when the bus he was riding in was ambushed in the same area.

In the third incident a handgrenade was thrown at an IDF truck in central Sidon. No one was injured in the blast.

A shadowy organization called the Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for the string of attacks.

Israel's stand on Shouf withdrawal

The cabinet agreed on Sunday that Israel would not withdraw from the Shouf area, near Beirut — where Israel casualties have been sustained in the fighting between Christian and Druse militias in recent weeks — until an arrangement is reached for a partial withdrawal of Syrian forces.

Israel Radio reported that this decision referred to Israel's proposals for the first stage of a withdrawal of forces from Lebanon. At this stage the Syrians would withdraw partially, Israel would pull back from the Shouf area, the PLO forces would leave Lebanon and Israeli prisoners would be returned.

NEWSTAND PRICES IN LOCAL CURRENCY			
Australia	\$1.20	Italy	L.1400
Canada	\$1.40	South Africa	R41.20
Denmark	DKK.80	Sweden	SKR.50
Germany	DM2.50	Switzerland	SFR2.30
Holland	fl.3.50	United Kingdom	80p
Israel	1822.00	United States	\$1.25

Hush-hush talks with PLO on prisoner-swap reported

Jerusalem Post Staff
Negotiations to free eight Israeli soldiers held prisoner by the Palestine Liberation Organization are going on in several European capitals, a PLO official said in Vienna last week.

Abdullah (Franji) said that PLO leader Yasser Arafat had delegated Issam Sartawi to speak on his organization's behalf.

His Israeli counterpart, according to reports in the French newspaper *Le Monde* and the Austrian paper *Die Presse* is Arie (Lova) Eliav, former Labour Party secretary-general and later a Sheli Party Knesset Member. Eliav, a well-known dove, refused to comment on the reports that he and Sartawi are negotiating for a return of the eight men in exchange for thousands of Palestinian fighters held prisoner at the Ansar camp in South Lebanon.

Both Sartawi and Eliav were awarded peace prizes by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Kreisky has confirmed that he was contacted by the Israeli prisoners' families and had agreed to act as go-between for humanitarian reasons. He met with Arafat for two hours last week.

Eliav said in Beersheba over the weekend that he believed the PLO is slowly coming to realize that it must nullify its national covenant, which calls for the eradication of Israel.



Arie (Lova) Eliav



Issam Sartawi

E. Jerusalem bookstore raids net PLO propaganda

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Jerusalem police in the past two weeks have captured a large quantity of PLO propaganda items and prepared court proceedings against seven men, including a minor, on charges of possession and distributing the material, police said. Jerusalem police captured the material in about 15 bookshops and newsstands in East Jerusalem, police said. The material included PLO flags, Sabra and Shatilla calendars, audio cassettes containing

nationalist Palestinian songs, T-shirts with PLO flags and anti-Israel slogans, and booklets promoting the PLO and other terrorist organizations.

According to police, merchants sold the material for exorbitant prices, alleging the cost included a contribution to Palestinian organizations.

An investigation revealed that most of the material was printed and prepared in East Jerusalem and the West Bank.

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Erwin Frankel
Editor



Left: The Israeli delegation in Haifa last week. (Left to right) Aluf Avraham Tamir, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, and Elyakim Rubinstein, legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry. Right: The Lebanese team with its chief delegate, Antoine Fattal, centre. The U.S. delegation is on the third side of the triangular table.

'PROGRESS' CLAIMED AS TALKS BEGIN

(Continued from page 1)

Regarding the U.S. role, it was decided at Kiryat Shmona last week that there would be no such item on the agenda, but instead the official communiqué, agreed to by all parties, underscored the U.S. position as participant in the talks.

Regarding "normalization," Shamir and Sharon instructed the Israeli negotiators to stand firm in the demand that the concept of normalization, if not the word itself, must be expressed as an item on the negotiating agenda.

Israeli sources said last week that Jerusalem was proposing either a substitute word, or a listing of the component elements of normalization (trade, tourism, etc.). But no substitute word acceptable to the Lebanese could be found last week, and Lebanon is equally unhappy with the idea of listing the components.

The Israeli sources say Lebanon's position stems from its sensitivity regarding Arab world reaction.

One high Israeli negotiator said he believed agreement could be reached relatively easily on the sub-

stance of normalization — if only a convenient "packaging" could be worked out.

Other observers were less sanguine, stressing that the dispute over "packaging" in fact extended to the content of the packaging too: i.e. to the substance of future relations between the two countries.

Israel will insist on maintaining warning posts in Southern Lebanon as part of any security arrangement with the Lebanese government, Sharon said last week.

He said the posts would not be permanent but that how long they would remain would be set during negotiations.

In Beirut government sources said Lebanon was relying on the U.S. to iron out the problems over what the talks will cover.

The three delegations received a warm welcome in Kiryat Shmona for the second session of the talks, the first in Israel. Lines of local school children waved Israeli and Lebanese flags.

The children bore placards reading: "Enough war," "Enough destruction," and "Give peace a chance," in Hebrew and Arabic. One child carried a huge placard in

Arabic, reading: "From the children of Kiryat Shmona to the children of Lebanon, with love." The child was clearly disappointed there were no children in the Lebanese delegation.

The delegation heads were welcomed to Beit Edelstein community centre with an enormous loaf of *hallo* and salt by the town's Sephardi chief rabbi, Yehiel Buhbut. His Ashkenazi colleague, Zefania Drori, did not participate although he was present. He told *The Jerusalem Post* that bread and salt ceremonies should be restricted to kings and presidents.

Lebanese delegation head Antoine Fattal was visibly moved by the welcome and clearly surprised. Speaking in French he said emotionally: "I leave our political differences for the conference table. Here I wish to declare that the Jews and the Moslems are children of the same God."

All three delegation heads were presented with bouquets of flowers and picture albums by local children.

(Compiled from reports by David Landau, David Bernstein and Menachem Horowitz.)

Pilots hold key to early El Al resumption

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Jerusalem District Court over the weekend authorized the resumption of El Al flights after some three and a half months of idleness, set off by labour strife, but it is still not clear when the national airline will fly again.

Judge Ya'acov Bazak gave the green light at his home after temporary receiver Amram Blum and the Histadrut's legal adviser Oded Calamara told him that they had settled all outstanding issues and have concluded a labour agreement which should enable the debt-ridden company to turn over a new leaf. El Al owes some \$500m, including severance pay.

But the pilots are still not satisfied with the agreement.

The new president of El Al, Rafi Har-lev, was to meet with Histadrut leaders early this week to see whether the airline can be reactivated immediately.

But several days will pass until planes take off because mechanics have to prepare the Boeings. The reservations system must be reactivated, and the company needs operating capital as well, which the government is expected to provide

in the next few days.

Some \$100 million is needed for six months although some of that is likely to come from revenues.

Temporary receiver Blum has been in touch with several banks for guarantees. He told *The Jerusalem Post* that some banks were willing to work with El Al and their conditions "are more or less clear."

"That would not be a big problem," he predicted, but the arrangements must be completed. Some banks did not demand El Al's outstanding debts be returned or guaranteed before new guarantees are issued.

The airline will operate under the temporary receiver for "several months," according to Transport Minister Haim Corfu. "We've got to test it," he told the *Post*.

The receiver will carefully examine which routes are profitable and which should be discontinued. He may recommend closing offices abroad — even in cities to which El Al flies — if it turns out to be cheaper to operate through a sales agent than to post an official and an accountant, which would then require also posting security men.

The court also approved Blum's recommendation to appoint Rafi Har-lev as the new president replacing Yitzhak Shander, and consented to Har-lev's decision to replace five of El Al's eight vice-presidents.

Har-lev said there is no guarantee that employees will work without sanctions from now on. But the works committee spokesman says that there will be no sanctions from now on without Histadrut approval.

The new management is expected to fire 650 of the airline's 4,800 permanent workers, and some 350 temporary employees.

The Histadrut labour federation has consented to these dismissals.

According to a new agreement the El Al pilots will suffer a 15 per cent drop in income.

The cabin attendants will take a 25 per cent cut in salary. They had triggered the labour dispute which led to the airline's closure when they fought for extra compensation for selling beverages and duty free goods on planes.

The ground crews are in for a 12.5 per cent cut. Working on Friday nights will be less attractive because they will get 225 per cent of their overtime pay instead of 325 per cent and 200 instead of 300 per cent for working on the Sabbath. Their annual leave has also been reduced.

THE ECONOMY

Wage rise ends public sector strike

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The government and the Histadrut last week concluded a wage agreement for the country's 450,000 public servants on the basis of a 12 per cent increase in basic wages. The agreement signed at Histadrut headquarters here by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor and Histadrut Secretary-General Yeroham Meshel ended five days of strikes.

The breakthrough was reportedly reached in secret talks between Treasury Director-General Ezra Sadan and Histadrut trade union head Yisrael Kessar, after Prime Minister Menachem Begin's personal intervention. Begin had been asked by a delegation of the country's mayors to intervene.

The Treasury relented on its demand to link the wage agreement to an agreement on the cost of living increments. Negotiations over the C-o-L will be held together with the employers representatives and both government and union representatives said they would be completed within two weeks.

The recent strike action began on December 26 with 80,000 local authority workers going out. It ended on December 30 with over 200,000 on strike including the civil servants, Histadrut-affiliated teachers, and local authority and Jewish Agency employees.

Some 1,250,000 pupils were out of classes for one day.

The agreement worked out provides for a maximum 12 per cent increase for the top grades, but, according to the Histadrut, the lower grades will receive between 30 and 40 per cent more. The bottom three grades on the unified wage scale will receive these larger amounts, and the lowest wage will be IS\$750.



Finance Minister Aridor

gross (\$265) per month.

The public service employees will also get a one-time lump sum payment equivalent to 30 per cent of last September's wage.

Despite general satisfaction at Histadrut headquarters several groups voiced opposition to the accord. Histadrut-affiliated teachers, nurses and university graduates in humanities and social sciences repudiated the agreement which they said was reached without their consent.

But two days after the accord was signed, the heads of four trade unions representing 125,000 public servants pledged to continue their struggle for special benefits.

Bank chief warns on pay increases

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel will be heading straight for large-scale unemployment if the state budget is not adhered to or if real wages are allowed to rise, Dr. Moshe Mandelbaum, governor of the Bank of Israel, warned during an interview on Israel Radio's *Weekly Newsmag* on Saturday.

He said that maintaining real wages would be a great achievement, and there might be no choice but for real wages to go down.

Referring to the 1982 economic statistics published on Friday, he said they contained both lights and shadows. "I want to praise those in-

The trade unionists — representing the teachers, social workers, nurses and employees with degrees in social sciences and humanities — claimed the agreement signed on behalf of all 40,000 employees last week did not meet their needs.

They acknowledged that the signing weakened their position since Yeroham Meshel had declared the agreement binds the entire labour federation. The agreement says the Histadrut will not support any extraordinary demands, but the trade unionists said they will now press their claims.

Mordechai Gani, who heads the union of graduates in social sciences and humanities, presented his complaints to Meshel on Friday.

Gani said the raises were at the expense of workers in medium grades whose wages — in some cases — rose by only 8 to 9 per cent. Thus workers in the lowest grades, such as cleaning staffs, will gross at least some IS\$9,000 a month compared with economists and statisticians who are to start out at IS\$12,000. Gani wanted his union's starting wage to be IS\$17,000.

dustrialists who continued investing in production despite the low ebb of the economy. I would encourage them to continue, so that when the world economy improves we'll be ready to take advantage of new markets."

On the negative side, he voiced particular concern about the billion dollar gap in the balance of trade.

"I recommended a policy of rolling up our sleeves and working harder. Payroll taxes should be decreased, and individuals and firms which produce more should be rewarded with greater incentives."

Economy declines, living standards up

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

An unjustified rise in the country's standard of living, a stagnating economy, falling exports and rising deficits in the country's balance of payments were the main economic trends of 1982, as summed up in figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics yesterday.

On the other side, unemployment figures did not increase beyond their 1981 level and there was a renewed increase in the level of investments.

Although Treasury officials have not concealed their concern at the gloomy situation reflected in the bureau's figures, Finance Ministry director-general Ezra Sadan told Israel Television last week that one should compare Israel's relatively full employment to the situation in Europe and the U.S. when judging the figures.

The opposition, for its part, has sharply criticized the government and claims that the figures prove the failure of its policies.

In a press statement MK Gad Ya'acobi, head of the Alignment's economic and social committee, said that the bureau's estimates reflect the price the economy has paid for Treasury policies implemented during 1981, and the "election economics of Finance Minister Yoram Aridor."

The bureau's estimates for 1982 show that, for the first time since the early 'fifties, the country's Gross National Product — its total output of goods and services — has not increased at all. During 1981 the GNP increased by some 5 per cent.

Despite the lack of economic growth, private consumption increased by 7 per cent during the year. After taking into account the 2 per cent increase in population, consumption rose by 5 per cent in per capita terms.

The rise in the country's standard of living was reflected in the 16 per cent increase in the purchase of durable goods. There was a considerable increase in the sums spent on household appliances, up by 9 per cent in real terms, and (notably) new cars, up by 37 per cent in real terms.

During 1982 Israelis spent some IS\$12.4 billion on new cars, more than 3.5 times what was spent in 1980, when measured in real terms.

The increased level of consumption was linked to rising imports of machinery and equipment to yield an increase in imports of some 2 per cent.

On the exports side, the bureau estimates reflect a gloomy situation. Exports decreased by 5 per cent in real terms, and since the dollar prices of exports have declined, the nominal drop was even larger, some 8 per cent.

In overall terms, the excess of imports over exports totalled \$4.9 billion for 1981, some \$500 million more than in 1981.

Since defence imports shrank considerably this year the civilian side of the deficit registered an even larger increase, from \$2.2 billion in 1981 to \$3.2 billion this year. Investment registered a 6.3 per cent increase, after falling levels in 1980 and 1981.

Stability in employment was reflected in stagnating productivity, which increased by only 0.3 per cent, after increasing by 2 per cent in 1981 and 3.7 per cent in 1980. The productivity of labour in the business sector registered a 1 per cent drop, as compared to an increase of 3 to 4 per cent during the previous years.

The oil increase in the GNP for 1982 was the result of a stagnating business sector, which did not register an increase in its output during 1982.

Industrial output did not grow during 1982, after a 7 per cent increase in 1981. Agriculture registered a considerable increase during 1982, of some 14 per cent.

The largest drop was registered in the output of construction sector, some 8 per cent down on its 1981 level.

As for wages, they decreased by some 2.5 per cent in real terms.

Strike, too



A general strike of some 150,000 public service employees temporarily shut down radio, TV, post offices, schools and Jewish Agency offices this week. Civil servants participating in the action are protesting the government's refusal to conclude a new wage agreement that would replace the one which expired in March.

Garbage clogged the streets of Israel's cities. The Interior and Transport Ministries were closed and only emergency services were provided by telephone service workers. Israelis accept strikes such as these with aplomb, as part of the normal course of labour relations in Israel.

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Egypt wants Palestinians and Jordan to join talks

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali said over the weekend that Egypt's participation in the Middle East negotiations hinges on including the Jordanians and Palestinians.

"Egypt will not join (the negotiations) unless the Jordanians and Palestinians take part. This is a new position," Ghali said in a Cairo television interview.

On the dispute with Israel over the Taba border region near Eilat, Ghali said on Friday that "had it not been for Israel's ill intentions and intransigence, the issue could have been solved in a matter of days."

"We shall not concede one inch there. As we regained Sinai, we shall regain Taba and the hotel that was built there."

Ghali's strong statement on Taba appeared to have been triggered by a strong comment recently by Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, that the 700 square metre strip will remain under Israeli control.

The state-controlled weekend Middle East News Agency said Field Marshal Abdel-Halim Abu-Ghazala affirmed Egypt's commitment to peace with Israel and denied Egypt was prepared to go to war over the disputed area.

Meanwhile, the *Wall Street Journal* last week said the U.S. administration has promised King



Butros Ghali

Hussein of Jordan that America will do its best to attain Israeli agreement to freeze settlement activity on the West Bank.

"We hold the cards and we shall play them," an official told the newspaper, in a report which centred on contacts between Washington and Amman following Hussein's visit to the U.S. the week before last. It said President Ronald Reagan has sent classified messages to the king since then summarizing what were described as basic understandings reached in their talks.

What the Hebrew papers are saying

Ha'aretz (Independent), discusses the Kfar Shalem incident in which an armed man was killed by police during demolition of an illegal structure. The newspaper sees the incident as further proof that "violence is... becoming an accepted norm in Israeli society," pointing to a possible connection "between this and the violent incidents which have become routine in the administered territories."

The paper defends the police and Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat for upholding law and order.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) says that the black-and-white version of the Kfar Shalem incident as presented by Mayor Lahat — dangerous lawbreakers versus decent keepers of the law — is distorted. It calls for an independent probe of the matter. The paper laments the fact that the government didn't give slum dwellers adequate housing "instead of building villas in the West Bank."

Ha'aretz (NRP) sees the housing problem and related violence as two great dangers for Israeli society, breeding crime and inter-ethnic hatred.

Davar (Histadrut) says that "the Israel police must lay down the law to its policemen and officers on the duty of caution regarding the life of a civilian, even when he has a gun in his hand." The paper says the Kfar Shalem incident shows that the

Likud's pose as defender of the poor is an empty one.

Yediot Aharonot (Independent) discusses the settlement and housing boom on the West Bank. Suddenly, the sceptics have been confounded, and "Behold — not only have we found the required settlers, but also the required builders, the resources, even the investors and owners of businesses, among them Histadrut institutions! Things have reached the point where settlement in Judea and Samaria have become fashionable," and the scoffers "are getting nervous, and there is no help for them."

Yoman Haahava (Likud weekly) praises Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's "breakthrough" in secret talks with Lebanon, and says: "Today it is already clear that... Operation 'Peace for Galilee' is turning into the 'Peace for Israel' war. This is a war which has altered the political situation in the Middle East in Israel's favour... We are advancing towards political achievements of far-reaching significance."

Ha'aretz, reflecting on the end-of-the-year statistics released by the government proclaims that "1982 was one of the worst years ever for the Israeli economy." "There were no surprises" contained in the disappointing figures, while the only positive notes the paper sees in the published figures are that invest-

ment in the economy went up and employment held steady. "External factors," principally the world recession, are at least partly to blame for Israel's export decline, but the paper notes that other external factors (such as the lowered price of fuel and other raw materials) in fact "saved hundreds of millions of dollars in vital imports and created a basis for improving the balance of payments. Yet despite this, the balance of payments worsened, and the deficit reached an unprecedented high."

The paper sees implications for Israeli society in this economic picture: "The average Israeli won't be terribly impressed by the annual summaries... but will pay attention to what really matters — the annual earnings of the country's major stocks... What is done in the factory, the workshop, the orchard and the export ports is not what determines whether 1982 was a good or bad year," the paper continues, "but rather the scope of trading and how high the rates are 'in the market'."

"Indeed, when the average stock market index rises by 70 per cent annually — while the G.N.P. is static, exports are down, and real wages are slipping — one doesn't have to be a great economist to know where the money for the videotape machine, the 1983 model car and the villa in the Samarian hills is coming from."

Justice suggests compromise for reform rabbis

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Justice Meir Shamgar, deputy president of the Supreme Court, last week suggested that the religious affairs minister consider allowing two reform rabbis to conduct marriage services, while preserving the chief rabbinate's prerogatives in the verification and registration procedures. The two had petitioned the High Court of Justice to conduct marriage services.

Shamgar's proposed compromise emerged during a hearing before a special five-member bench of the High Court of Justice which is considering a petition against the religious affairs minister and the Chief Rabbinate brought by the Reform movement in Israel and two of its rabbis, Moshe Zemer and Mordechai Rotem.

Advocate Renato Jarach, head of the High Court of Justice department in the state attorney's office, replied on behalf of the state to an interim injunction issued by the court a year ago. He said he would bring Shamgar's proposal to the attention of the minister, Yosef Burg.

The Chief Rabbinate failed to reply to the in-

terim injunction and has not appointed any legal representative. However, Jarach submitted a letter from them to the Religious Affairs Ministry which explains why they refused to allow the two rabbis to register marriages.

The Union for Progressive Judaism, as the Reform movement is called, and Zemer and Rotem have argued in their petition that their movement has grown in Israel over the past few years and currently boasts 17 congregations and synagogues. The Chief Rabbinate's refusal to recognize the two rabbis for the purpose of marriage registration is a limitation of their freedom of worship and prevents them from providing suitable services to members of their community.

Number one courtroom, where the High Court of Justice sits, was crowded with many, mainly young, members of the Reform movement. The constitutional implication of the case, reflected in the special, expanded bench, has also generated interest among lawyers who came to hear the advocate's arguments.

Last week's hearing was taken up with Jarach's reply to the interim injunction on behalf of the religious affairs minister. He

argued that since the days of the Mandate, when the Marriage and Divorce Registration Ordinance was first promulgated, the courts have upheld the practice of allowing only authorized rabbis, recognized by a state body, to conduct and register marriages.

Justice Dov Levin questioned Jarach on whether the Religious Affairs Minister had not, in fact, surrendered all his discretion to the Chief Rabbinate. If he had and the Chief Rabbinate had not bothered to appear in court, there was no point in proceeding, Levin suggested. The injunction against the Chief Rabbinate could be made absolute and then, in any case, it would apply to the minister as well.

Jarach replied that the minister had not abdicated his discretion but exercised it according to a long-established practice, through relying on the advice of a qualified religious authority — the Chief Rabbinate.

"One can see in this a *de facto* transferral of much of his discretion to the Chief Rabbinate, but that in itself is not to be faulted."

The other justices on the panel are Menahem Elon, Miriam Ben-Porat and Dov Levin.

MKs lash Sharon's 'beating up' order

Post Knesset Correspondent

Reports that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon personally ordered the IDF to use deliberate beating of detainees as a policy to deter unrest among the Arabs of Judea and Samaria has aroused sharp protest among at least four opposition MKs.

The reports emanated from a court martial last week of an IDF major, who is charged along with six soldiers of mistreating West Bank residents during last spring's violent disturbances there.

Amnon Rubinstein (Shinui) asked for an urgent debate on the reports.

Shulamit Aloni (Alignment-CRM) wrote a letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin demanding that he dismiss Sharon, because every day he remained at his post meant that the government sponsored his "racist" policies.

Tawfik Toubi (DFPE-Communist), who also demanded an urgent debate, said the reports showed that brutality against West Bank Arabs is not an isolated phenomenon, but part of a deliberate policy.

Michael Bar-Zohar (Alignment-Labour) wrote to Begin that the reported beatings were "a disgrace to the IDF and the Jewish people."



Shulamit Aloni

Banking leader warns on 'ever-rising stock market'

TEL AVIV.— The public has been gently, but firmly, warned by the chairman of the board of directors of Bank Leumi that "a stock exchange where prices always rise" holds grave dangers for savings.

Addressing the Commercial and Industrial Club on Friday, Dr. Ernst Japhet implied that "undesirable phenomena" have made their appearance in the capital markets. They tend to be ignored in the "prevailing atmosphere that obscures judgement and reduces alertness to dangers."

Japhet did not spell out the dangers he saw, but indicated that many, "especially new," enterprises seeking money on the stock market "have nothing behind them and very little in front of them." He suggested there be two stock exchanges, one to deal only with long-term investments and the other with short-term deals.

According to Japhet, the authorities have very little scope in



Ernst Japhet

controlling the capital market efficiently at this stage, because private spending is so high.

He saw danger in the inordinate increase in the volume of the share markets, while bonds dropped to a mere 5 per cent of total assets. "The relation between the stock value of a share and its real value had been snapped," Japhet claimed. Measures should be taken to "restore bonds to their rightful place" on the exchange. To encourage this, he suggested lifting the Peace for Galilee levy on bonds.

Annual German loan approved quietly

BONN (ITA). — In an apparent attempt to avoid drawing any public attention to it, the governments of Bonn and Jerusalem have discreetly signed an agreement on West German financial aid to Israel. Deviating from long established practice, the agreement was signed recently without any ceremony or announcement.

According to the agreement, West Germany will make available to Israel a 140 million mark loan in the fiscal year of 1982.

Israel has been receiving the same loan yearly since it established

Slippery soccer

Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV.— Two more goals by Oded Machness gave Maccabi Netanya a 2-0 away win over Hapoel Beersheba and stretched their lead to 11 points on a day when three of the eight National League games were washed out on Saturday.

Weather permitting, these and six abandoned second Division matches will be played on Tuesday.

Many of the players who did get their boots on complained bitterly about being soaked and the slippery, puddle-filled pitches. But the referees were of tougher stuff and insisted on the completion of the five games that kicked off. Some 10,000 fans, armed with umbrellas and overcoats, defied the elements and turned out to see the games.

National League

Beersheba 0, Netanya 2
Mac. P.T. 3, Kfar Sava 1
Yehud v. Netanya 1
Mac. T.A. 0, Be'er J'lem 0
Shimon 1, Ramat Gan 0
Hap. J'lem vs. Hap. T.A. postponed
Lod vs. Be'er Yehuda postponed
Hapoel vs. Jaffa postponed

Standings, after 14 games

	W	D	L	G.	Pts.
1. Netanya	10	3	1	32:15	23
2. Mac. T.A.	5	7	2	16:5	13
3. Shimon	5	6	3	14:9	11
4. Mac. P.T.	6	3	5	18:19	11
5. Be'er Yehuda (13)	4	7	2	10:7	21
6. Hap. T.A. (13)	4	6	3	11:8	18
7. Lod (13)	3	8	2	12:14	17
8. Yavne	4	5	5	13:17	17
9. Jaffa (13)	3	7	3	12:16	16
10. Mac. Hefa (13)	3	7	3	13:16	16
11. Beersheba	3	7	4	10:14	16
12. Yehud	3	7	4	9:14	16
13. Ramat Gan	2	8	4	7:10	14
14. Be'er J'lem	2	6	6	15:19	12
15. Kfar Sava	2	6	6	17:22	12
16. Hap. J'lem (13)	2	3	8	11:25	9

Maccabi triumph

TEL AVIV.— Maccabi Tel Aviv's basketball team collected another handsome cup for their already well-stocked trophy cupboard when they won the Belgian Christmas Tournament. In their final game they beat the local team Sonar 77-72. Jack Zimmerman was the only cog in the usually well-oiled Maccabi machine to function at full efficiency. He collected no fewer than 30 points out of the 77. Mickey Berkowitz was off form, looked tired, and contributed a mere 6 points.

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THE COMMUNITY

Drive to help 'thousands of the hidden retarded'

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — There are thousands of retarded children in Israel who are "hidden" in their homes and aren't getting the services which can decrease the effects of their disability, it was reported last week.

Akim, the Association for the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded, is trying to reach these children, and asked the public's help during its annual fund-raising campaign which began last week.

"Over the last few years, the public has not only been more generous, but also more open-minded about those citizens with intellectual limitations," Yosef Zalmanov, chairman of Akim, told reporters. "Nobody gets beaten up anymore when we want to open services for the retarded in the community. The neighbors have learned that not only aren't the retarded a problem, they're pleu-

sant people to have living next door."

In addition to hostels (private homes in which 16 retarded young adults live with a housemother), Akim now buys apartments in regular condominiums and sends retarded adults to live in them under minimal supervision.

The law requires that children with retarded development be registered with the authorities, but this law is not enforced or obeyed because families are ashamed and doctors are reluctant to divulge information, particularly if the family objects.

When Akim sent workers to Ashdod to look for "hidden" cases, they found 90, although only 19 were registered. Zalmanov thus estimates that there must be about 80,000 retarded citizens in Israel, although only about 70,000 are known to Akim, to the school system or to other authorities.

IDF officers boost bond sales

Special to the Post

A group of 33 high-ranking IDF officers recently returned from a Hanukkah mission to the U.S. and Canada, during which they helped to sell \$24.5 million in Israel Bonds for the 1983 campaign. "Operation Maccabee" took them, together with lay Bond leaders, to 146 communities, while other groups simultaneously visited localities in Latin America and Europe.

The week-long operation took place in the aftermath of overwhelmingly hostile media reporting of the Lebanese war and was partially envisaged as an attempt to redress the balance. In preventing Israel's side, the officers spoke largely from first-hand experience, since almost all of them had served in Lebanon.

Beyond the financial impact, meetings between the 28 men and four women officers and groups of Jewish leaders projected an image of Israel that bolstered a renewed sense of unity of American Jewish

leaders with Israel, one Bonds leader said. "Simply by their presence," he said, "they restored to us a sense of mission and hope that transcends the economic results."

For the officers who travelled across the continent, meeting Jews from Vancouver to Miami and from New York to Los Angeles, the encounters brought both questions and reassurance. The questions arose largely in connection with assimilation and intermarriage among younger Jews.

"The younger generation is turning away," said Colonel Ephraim of the Medical Corps. "That's where our problem is, not in yesterday's reports in *The New York Times* on Israel." Major Shabtai, after a visit to Chicago and Kansas City, agreed. "We must look to the future. The people we met, the supporters of Israel, are of the older generation."

Notwithstanding reservations over the age range, participants unanimously noted the pro-Israel feeling they met up with.



Movie actress Elizabeth Taylor visited Ofira Navon, wife of the president, at Beit Hanassi last week. Surrounded by photographers the women complimented each other on their dresses and Mrs. Navon discussed Taylor's programme to aid disadvantaged and refugee children abroad. Taylor also visited the Western Wall. (Zamir—Scoop 80)

Actress Elizabeth Taylor begins her 'peace mission' to Israel

Actress Elizabeth Taylor arrived on a 10-day visit to Israel last week that includes a meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and a trip to Lebanon.

"I believe that everyone around the world must do his utmost to help in achieving peace anywhere," Taylor said as she descended from the Swissair plane.

The actress, wearing a steel-blue pants-suit and red suede boots, was whisked off from Ben-Gurion Air-

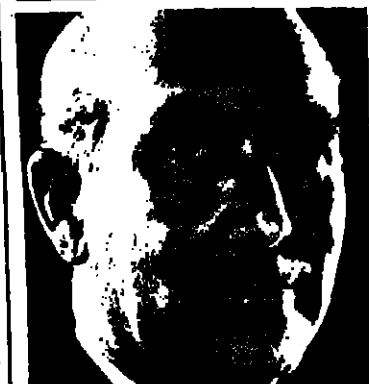
port in a large Mercedes limousine without entering the terminal, where a host of newsmen and photographers were waiting. The news media-men, who were not allowed on the tarmac, belatedly trailed the visitor to the Tel Aviv Hilton.

Taylor, whose trip here was organized by the Israel Today media group of Elcino, California, also met with Ofira Navon, wife of President Yitzhak Navon, and will be received by the mayors of

Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, Teddy Kollek and Shlomo Lahat.

A news release described her visit as a "continuation of Miss Taylor's dedication, energy and financial support to the needs of the unfortunate."

It said the actress "will visit children who have suffered mental and physical disorders as a result of the military conflicts in the rehabilitation centres and orphanages."



George Taussig dies

TEL AVIV. — George Taussig, a leading figure in the air travel industry in Israel, died last week of a heart attack aged 66.

Born in Austria in 1916, Taussig was a member of the group of "illegal" immigrants who landed in 1939 from the Arthemisia, and was interned in Acre prison for more than a year. After his release, he served with the Free Czech forces, and after the war became the Israel manager of the Czech airline. He was also active in the smuggling of arms to Palestine.

When Alitalia opened its office in Israel in 1958, he was appointed its first general manager and after leaving Alitalia in 1975, he worked for the Israel Bonds Organization and then went into private business.

Avraham Rutenberg

Avraham Rutenberg, a founder of the Israel Electric Corporation and its second managing director, died last week at age 90.

Born in Russia, Rutenberg came to this country after studying engineering and settled in Haifa, where he worked closely with his late brother Pinhas in founding the future state's own power company.

Club closed; irked Orthodox

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BNEI BRAK. — A club operated by the local labour council here was closed by police last week for operating without a licence. The club had aroused the ire of ultra-orthodox circles here in the three months since it opened.

In the last week religious demonstrators attacked the club and shattered its windows with stones and bottles. Council members believe that the latest wave of violence was sparked off by a poster outside the club which featured a buxom Yiddish actress. Placards then appeared around town calling on religious people to

demonstrate against the Histadrut labour federation and its activities. "We shall not rest until this shame is removed from our midst," they said.

Since the club opened hundreds of ultra-orthodox men have gathered outside at times to protest. They cursed people who tried to get in and threw stones and bottles at the windows. A large police contingent protecting club-goers was attacked recently and called "Nazis."

The lives of labour council secretary David Zehut and other council activists have been repeatedly threatened by anonymous telephone callers during the past few days.

Chance to play detective

ABOUT 200 volunteer high school pupils have been temporarily seconded to the Haifa district police force to help crack down on the growing number of thefts of cars and their contents. For the 16- and 17-year-old taking part, it is more than just a chance to play detective. They feel they are carrying out an important task both for the police and the public. I joined a group of volunteers on patrol recently to discover how the project was working, and their motives.

The target was a downtown car park, the scene of several car thefts and break-ins during recent weeks.

The volunteers under the supervision of two detectives, were divided into pairs and issued with walkie-talkies, with which they kept in touch with their control officers, and could call on immediate as-

sistance. Some were detailed to patrol the streets and the car park itself, while two girls in the group were installed in a room on the eighth floor of a nearby building.

It wasn't long before the first suspicious incident was reported. A group spotted a man trying to open the window of a van at the car park. The message was relayed to the control officer, in this case Sergeant Major David Yosef, who raced across to investigate. Details were taken, the man's story verified. The driver had locked the keys inside.

Pakad Zvi Goveri, of the Civil Guard, and one of the liaison officers attached to the project, said the aim was not simply to catch criminals, but to prevent crime. He said the work of the volunteers, reinforced by the presence of police officers, would deter thieves.

NEWS REPORT

Man denies giving data to Syrians

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A man on trial here for allegedly passing information to the Syrians and contacts with foreign agents last week denied the charges against him.

Yitzhak Shor, 40, of Yad Eliyahu, was arrested in November on his return from Rome. He was charged with meeting Syrian intelligence officers in Turkey and passing on to them information gathered while he was serving in the Israel Defence Forces.

Shor said in district court that he happened to hitch-hike in Ankara in a car in which several Turks were riding. They forced him to a house where a number of Syrians interrogated him for five days. He was released, he said, after they decided he "knew nothing."

The trial was adjourned indefinitely.

More Jews quit Galilee than settle

TEL AVIV. — Last year, for the first time, more Jews left the Galilee than came to live there, according to a report on Israel Radio. Dr. Israel Koenig, Interior Ministry northern district representative, said half a million Jews have left the Galilee since 1948.

Menahem Ariav, chairman of the Galilee Council, said industrial firms are going to Judea and Samaria instead of coming to the Galilee because of differences in incentives. "We're in a development area, but Judea and Samaria are in an A-plus area. If I were an industrialist, I don't know what I'd decide, but I do know that a firm which was supposed to have come to Upper Nazareth decided to go to Ariel (on the West Bank) instead."

Boaz Meiri, responsible for coordinating government activities in the Galilee, said that the Jewish population of the Galilee increased by only 19,000 in 1981 (compared to 20,000 in 1979) and the Arab population increased by 17,000 in 1981 (compared to 8,100 in 1979).

School for Conservative rabbis in Israel?

The Foundation for Conservative (Mesorati) Judaism is investigating the possibility of establishing a rabbinical school in Israel.

This is the major purpose of the current visit of Professor Gerson D. Cohen, chancellor, and Rabbi Morton M. Leifman, vice-president, of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America who arrived in Israel last week.

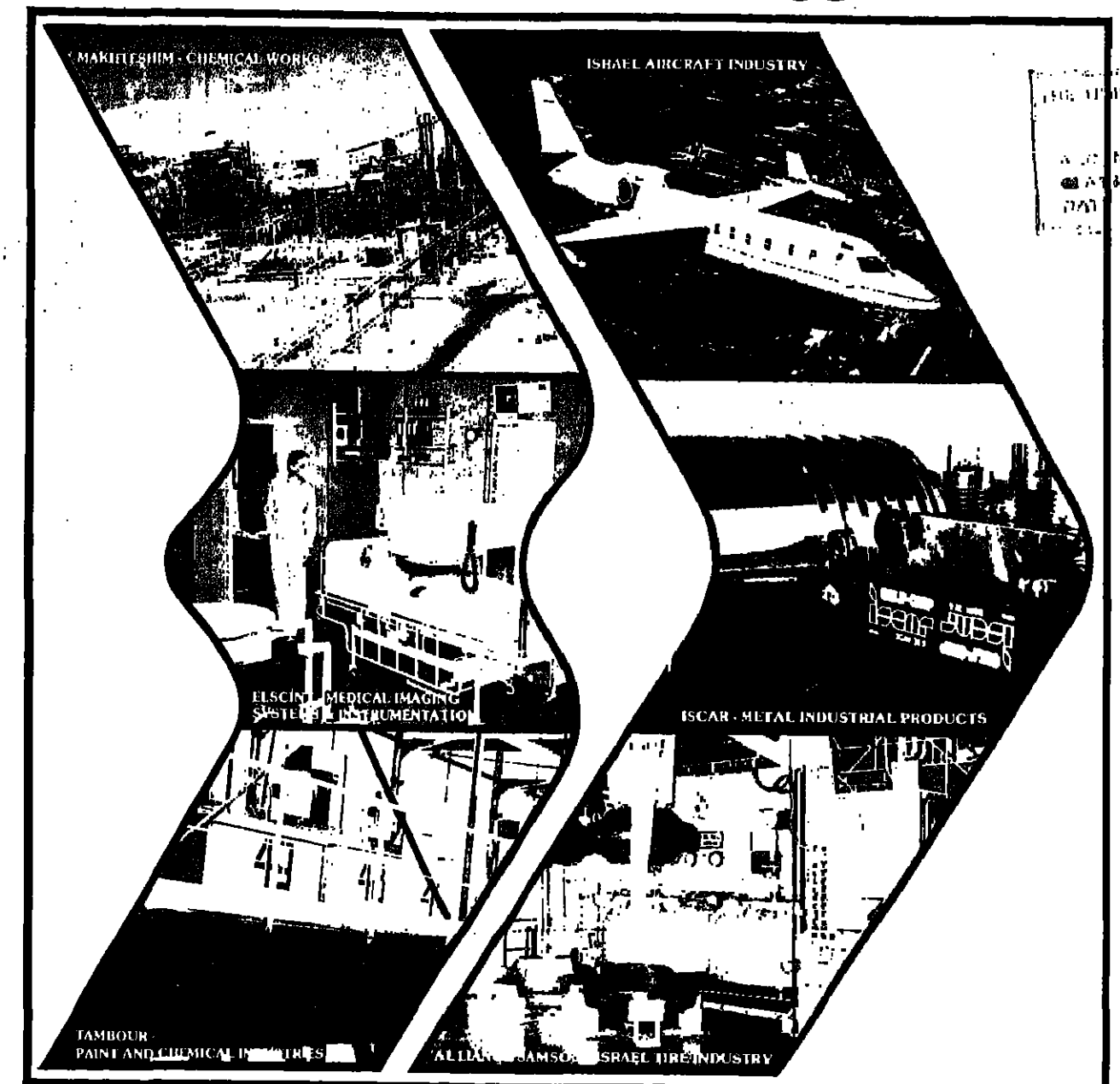
Cohen says the movement badly needs Israeli-trained rabbis who are in tune with the country, and the spiritual needs of its people.

6,000 died on roads in last nine years

President Yitzhak Navon said last week that 6,000 people have been killed and more than 200,000 injured in road accidents here in the last nine years. He was speaking in a special hours-long television programme broadcast to draw public attention to road safety.

Navon said that if a foreign enemy had caused so many casualties "we would have all been mobilized" to fight against it. It was announced during the broadcast that the government has set up a committee of ministers to investigate how to combat traffic accidents.

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The first medal in a series called The People of Israel Lives was presented last week to Prime Minister Menachem Begin by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation in a ceremony at the Prime Minister's Office. Minted in gold, silver and bronze, the first medal, designed by artist Natan Karp, depicts the burning bush, a symbol of Jewish survival amid adversity.

Video games were the favourite Hanukkah gift

TEL AVIV. — The best-sellers in gifts for youngsters this Hanukkah season were video-games, followed by calculator-watches, and pocket-sized electronic games. This is reported by the management of the Shekhem chain, which pulled 41 of its retail stores for a post-Hanukkah assessment.

Next in popularity were the Walkman-type tape players with earphones, and only after that the

more traditional items, such as records, famous-name-brand sport shoes, fashion jeans, conventional toys, "Lego" construction sets, and books.

The merchandising department of Shekhem points out that at stores in the development towns, books — which are cheaper than video games — ranked higher on the list of gift choices than elsewhere in the country.

Eitan denies '45-km. limit'

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan last week denied that the Israeli Defence Forces entering Lebanon last June had received orders to halt their advance at the 40-45km. line.

Briefing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee on "the conclusions to be drawn from the campaign in Lebanon," Eitan said that the troops were not given limitations. They were told their assignment was to destroy the terrorist infrastructure and insure that Galilee no longer lay in the range of enemy artillery and rockets.

At the same time, Eitan said, the forces were told they should make intense efforts not to get involved in battles with Syrian units.

The chief of staff's reference to the 40-45km. line drew protests from several Alignment members on the committee, since Prime Minister Menachem Begin had told the committee this week that the troops would have halted at the 40-45km. line, according to their orders, and would not have advanced any further, had they not been attacked by the PLO.

Eitan caused surprise when he said that the IDF spokesman and the chief education officer had to "struggle continuously during the fighting against lies, distortions and unreal reports by the Israeli press."

He replied to a comment by Labour's Yossi Sarid: "We live in Eretz Yisrael and we shall remain there and

we shall settle every bit of it. People like Sarid did not exist when we settled Atarot and Gush Etzion in 1943. We would have had 150 settlements in Judea and Samaria had it not been for the War of Independence in 1948."

Eitan said: "I say this as chief of staff, as an Israeli born here, as a Zionist and as a carpenter, which I shall soon be once again (on retirement). I say this as a person who has fought in every one of Israel's wars, and I shall not keep these opinions to myself. We have a moral and a Zionist duty to promote immigration, settlement and security to the maximum."

He said he would give the committee documentary proof of the way in which previous chiefs of staff had speeded up the settlement programme in Judea and Samaria "when Yossi Sarid raised no objections." He said that the difference between him and his predecessors is that he "takes care of the settlement programme in an organized manner."

When Eitan charged that critics of the campaign in Lebanon are motivated by the desire to "get at" the government, Labour's Mordechai Gur, a former chief of staff, said that Eitan had no business to mention politics and to accuse public figures of being inspired by party ideologies. Gur said: "I have every right to voice my opinions on security matters."

Sarid said Eitan is politicizing the IDF because he himself is a man of politics. Sarid charged Eitan with trying to brainwash young people by disguising his political opinions as "professional opinions."

Knesset Speaker's remarks 'amaze' Foreign Ministry

Post Knesset Correspondent

Foreign Ministry officials in Jerusalem have expressed amazement at the critical statements on Israel's Brazil Embassy by Knesset Speaker Menachem Savidor in view of an effusive letter that he wrote to Ambassador Shaul Ramati in Brasilia. A copy of the letter was sent to the ministry.

When he returned from heading a Knesset mission to Brazil, Savidor stated that the Israeli diplomatic mission there should be "improved in quantity and quality," and that "not one of the four diplomats in the embassy is a genuine Israeli."

But in his letter Savidor wrote Ramati that he "handled the Knesset delegation in an efficient and pleasant way" and gave it "wise diplomatic counsel before the meetings with governmental and parliamentary personalities."

The Speaker rounded off his profuse praises with the assurance that the ministry would get a report on its impressions, and be "told of 'the huge potential' of Brazil by comparison with the 'slender resources' put at the disposal of the embassy to tackle the challenge."

Early last week, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir expressed his displeasure to Savidor over the Speaker's remarks. *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Savidor, who himself returned from Latin America recently, told the cabinet last week that doubts



Knesset Speaker Savidor

about the wisdom of his trip to Argentina and Uruguay had been dispelled by the notable success of the visits themselves, writes our Diplomatic Correspondent.

The Foreign Minister said he had achieved a significant strengthening of ties with these two key South American states and had been warmly welcomed by the Jews of both countries.

Shamir reported at length on his efforts on behalf of hundreds of "disappeared" Jews.

His approach had been received with understanding by the Argentine leaders.

Shamir made a point of telling his cabinet colleagues of the especially helpful and favourable attitude that the Uruguayan government exhibits towards the local Jewish community of about 50,000 people.

Direct cost of war totals IS38.2b.

By AVI TEMKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The direct cost of the war in Lebanon and its aftermath totals IS38.2 billion, IDF and Defence Ministry representatives told the State Control Committee last week. The figure includes the estimated cost of IDF deployment in Lebanon until March 1983.

The committee meeting which was called to discuss the cost and financing of the war, gave the Defence Ministry an extra opportunity to present its case for a larger budget for 1983 and a larger share of the money collected by the Treasury to finance the war.

The IS38.2b. figure includes restocking of stores, engine utilization time, and sums needed to acquire new equipment to replace that lost during the war. It does not include the indirect cost of the war on the economy as a whole.

The Treasury has disputed the IDF's estimates and has questioned their accuracy. According to the Treasury, the Defence Ministry does not include in its estimates the money saved through missed or deferred training and operational duties.

According to the Treasury the ministry has based its estimates of the cost of lost equipment on the basis of the Yom Kippur war experience, when many soldiers failed to return equipment.

This is not the case with the present war due to far more stringent safeguards, Treasury representatives told the committee.

The Defence Ministry has requested an additional IS13 billion for its 1983 budget and IS12b. during 1984-1988 to finance its war expenditures. An additional IS13b. was transferred to the ministry during the current fiscal year.

Poll: Most see Begin immune from inquiry

Fifty-three per cent of the respondents to a recent poll believe that Prime Minister Menachem Begin is not obligated to resign, even if the Kahan commission of inquiry into the Beirut massacre lays blame on the government.

The results of the poll, conducted by Mina Zemach of the Dahaf research institute, appeared in the new weekly, *Koteret Rashit*.

'Military presence on W. Bank after settlement'

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

Israel will have to maintain a military presence on the West Bank for many years after a political settlement for the area has been reached. This contention is made in a book published last week by the former deputy commander of military intelligence Tat-Aluf (res) Arye Shalev currently with the Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University.

Shalev recently published an authoritative paper on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza. In his book, *The West Bank: Line of Defence*, he writes that in the event of an attack by Syria and Jordan, supported by an Iraqi move west, Israeli forces would be outnumbered six to one for the first 48 hours of the war.

The basic political thesis of the book, which is published by the centre in conjunction with HaKibbutz HaMeuchad, is that future talks between Israel, Jordan, the Palestinians and Egypt on the future of the West Bank will, by necessity, result in a political settlement.

His second point is that, regardless of the nature of

the settlement, there will be a transitional period of "tens of years," during which there will be many points of tension, almost leading to total breakdown.

Israel's military presence on the West Bank will be minimal in terms of territory, allowing only for the deployment of early-warning stations, two brigades, either armoured or motorized, and intelligence installations. Israel's air defences will start at the Jordan River and Israel will reserve the right to fly aerial reconnaissance missions over the West Bank. These are the minimal security requirements Israel will need, no matter how propitious the political nature of the agreement, Shalev contends.

He is critical of the Allon Plan; opposes an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and rejects demilitarization as a solution — arguments he documents in great detail. But he believes the problem is soluble. He also rejects Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's plan for the West Bank, arguing that it is not plausible to assume that the Palestinians will come to terms with having autonomy over only 25 per cent of the West Bank.

Syrians rebuilding forces

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

The Syrians have initiated an accelerated re-organization and rebuilding of their armed forces, and experts here predict that by the end of 1983 Israel will be faced with a Syrian army larger than before Operation Peace for Galilee.

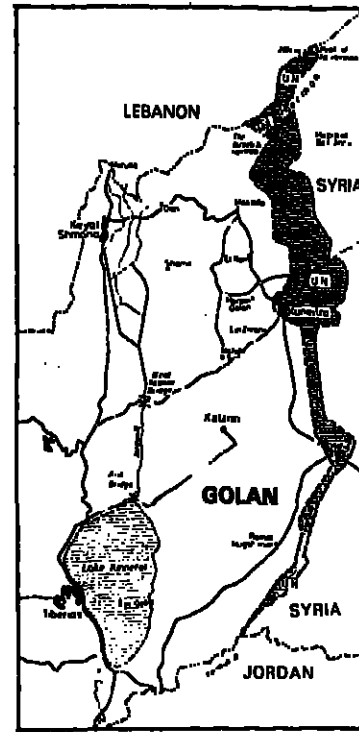
The experts also believe that the Syrian armed forces will be numerically greater, though the qualitative change may not become apparent until the end of 1984.

Since June, the Syrians have been carefully evaluating the operational consequences of the war. They are apparently satisfied with the performance of their ground forces during Operation Peace for Galilee, especially their commando units. But they blame poor Soviet equipment for the losses sustained in the air, and the poor performance of their air defences.

By the end of 1983, it is predicted, Israel will be faced with many new armoured and motorized infantry brigades. Over the past few months there have been several large-scale Syrian army maneuvers, which have concentrated on attack capabilities, including the use of armour in an offensive role.

It is believed that within the next 12 months, the Syrians will achieve a "strategic balance", enabling them to sustain a potential Israeli attack defensively, to launch a limited offensive attack against Israel on the Golan Heights with no help from other Arab countries and to hold on to their gains as did the Egyptians in the Yom Kippur War.

The need for strategic balance was articulated by the Syrian command in 1978 after the Israeli



Egyptian peace process seemed to be a certainty, and movement toward reaching that balance gained in impetus when Syria's relations with Iraq and Jordan broke down after the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Operation Peace for Galilee stymied Syria's efforts to attain this balance, but the accelerated investment in the Syrian armed forces since then has almost put them back on schedule. The Syrians do not see their apparent military trouncing in Lebanon as a defeat. On the contrary, the experts claim the Syrians were satisfied with the performance of their armoured, commando and anti-tank units.

The Syrians are very unhappy, however, by the performance of their air force and anti-aircraft units. But for this they blame secondary Soviet equipment and not the performance capabilities of their own manpower. They will be demanding better and more sophisticated ground-to-air defences. If they receive these by the end of 1983, the Syrian army will not be weaker as a result of Operation Peace for Galilee, but will be stronger. Their strength is derived from many important lessons learned during the war, and they are applying their findings to building a better army than they would have had had there been no war.

If and when the Syrians pull out of Lebanon — and there is no consensus among the experts as to what will happen — they will re-deploy in a manner which will result in over 1,000 front-line battle tanks (about 30 per cent of their total armoured forces) being deployed on the Golan Heights. This will necessitate an Israeli re-deployment to counter any potential threat — a threat perceived here as real, given Syria's declared intention of being able to launch a limited conflict while sustaining acceptable losses on the Golan Heights.

The experts also believe that President Hafez Assad is firmly in control, and that reports of internal dissension in Syria, especially over recent months, have been grossly exaggerated. They were hard put to guess Assad's intentions, both with regard to the present situation in Lebanon and how he intends to deal with Israel, but the experts noted that Syria at present is fully occupied in providing the president with the military means to implement policy.

U.S. puts on squeeze

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

The American administration has decided to back down from an agreement reached in November under which the U.S. would supply Israel with technological knowhow in exchange for operational data gleaned from Operation Peace for Galilee.

The agreement was hailed by Defence Minister Ariel Sharon at the time as a turning point in Israeli-American relations, strained since the outset of the war.

Consistent with the U.S. administration's displeasure over Israel's refusal to consider President Ronald Reagan's peace proposals, U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger has ordered an initial draft of the accord, reached by Sharon and the Pentagon's Andrew Marshall, to be toned down.

A Pentagon team is expected in Israel early this year to deal with the subject, but what they will be offering in return for the information Israel intends to exchange, will be minimal — almost knowingly unacceptable to Israel.

The Administration has also ordered the State Department to delay indefinitely permission for American participation in the Lavie project. Independent studies on design proposals for the plane, ordered by Israel from three U.S. manufacturers, were completed two months ago, but cannot be released.



Amos Lapidot

New air chief

Post Defence Correspondent

The Israel Air Force received a new commander yesterday, when Tat-Aluf (Brigadier) Amos Lapidot was promoted to the rank of Aluf (major-general) and appointed to succeed Aluf David Ivri.

Ivri yesterday ended 30 years of service in the IDF, five as Air Force commander.

During his period as OC, Ivri supervised the spectacular bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor in Baghdad; absorbed the F-15 and F-16 fighter planes into the IAF; initiated the Lavie project and commanded the Air Force during the recent war in which 85 Syrian planes were downed and the Syrians' Soviet-supplied missile systems were destroyed.

As of today, Ivri will be chairman of the board of the Israel Aircraft Industries.

Lapidot has been director of the Lavie fighter project for the past few years. During his service in the IDF, he has served in many capacities: on behalf of the IDF abroad.

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BACKGROUND

After an acrimonious debate last week, the Knesset passed a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the shooting of Shimon Yehoshua, a resident of Tel Aviv's Kfar Shalem quarter, one of the city's poorer areas. Yehoshua was killed by a policeman two weeks ago after firing his pistol in an attempt to halt the demolition of an illegal addition to his house.

The killing of the 26-year-old slum dweller sparked a national debate, with demands for a halt to demolition orders in the poor areas, where illegal structures are common. There was criticism of the police, and of Mayor Shlomo Lahat, who was accused of being lenient about demolishing illegal structures in affluent areas, like

North Tel Aviv. Signs equating Ashkenazim with Nazis were daubed on walls in some areas. But other people defended the mayor and the police, saying that they were only upholding law and order.

But questions remained. An injunction which had been issued hours before the shooting arrived too late to stop the confrontation. City officials and the large police force accompanying them refused to wait until Shimon Yehoshua's brother returned from court with the injunction.

During the Knesset debate members of the ruling Likud charged the Labour Alignment with exploiting the incident — Lahat is a Likud man — and the Alignment accused the Tel Aviv mayor of "selectively" enforcing demolition orders.

Housing Minister David Levy, who delivered the government statement, said that there was sorrow and pain over the loss of human life, coupled with the conviction that upholding the law is a matter of supreme importance "at all times and in all places."

Likud MK Benny Shalita said that he had read the correspondence between the family and the Halamish municipal housing company over a period of 10 years. "The family did not want a solution," he said flatly.

Opposition speakers either ignored the fact that housing offers were rejected by the family or maintained that they had not been suitable. Labour MK Shoshana Arbell stressed the failure of the police and the of-

ficials to wait for the court injunction to be brought to the site of the incident. She called on the government to devote all the necessary resources to solving Tel Aviv's socio-economic problems.

The Knesset resolution called for the probe to be headed by a judge.

Three slum neighbourhood activists in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, meanwhile, were arrested for daubing swastikas and messages attacking Lahat, the police and Interior Minister Yosef Burg. At week's end, Mayor Lahat, accompanied by the chief rabbi of Tel Aviv, paid a condolence call on the Yehoshua family.

The Post's MICHAEL YUDELMAN reports.

A Tel Aviv quarter 'without dignity'

THE THICK green shrubbery and winding paths among the scattered houses give Kfar Shalem, at first glance, the air of a green paradise. Chickens scratching in the dirt and cooing pigeons add to the pastoral atmosphere.

But when you walk down one of these paths you soon notice the sewage flowing on either side and across it, the piles of garbage in abandoned, half-built houses and mountains of building debris — remnants of demolished buildings which have not been removed over the years.

Municipal services for Kfar Shalem's residents — most of them elderly and ailing — are practically non-existent. You won't find a health clinic, a community centre, or even a grocery store to serve the 500 families who live in the quarter. This state of affairs has been deliberately perpetuated, claim the residents. It is intended to get rid of the quarter's entire population so that high-rise buildings may be erected.

But until all the residents are offered satisfactory alternative housing and until the building plans for the area are completed — a process which began in the '60s and may take decades more — they are not permitted to improve their housing conditions or to receive any public community services.

"They want to make us so sick of living here that we'll leave of our own accord," says 74-year-old Yocheved Ozeri.

A native of old Jerusalem, Ozeri was brought to Kfar Shalem as a refugee when her home quarter was bombarded by Arabs during the War of Independence. She is old and suffers from asthma. She says she would prefer to move to a neighbourhood which has a health clinic and a grocery store. But the authorities have not offered her alternative accommodation.

"I was healthy when they moved me here from Jerusalem," she says, "but here it's so damp and all the walls leak in winter."

Her neighbour, Zipora Madar, recalls that in the distant past there were several grocery stores in the neighbourhood, but these were closed down as their owners were offered alternative housing elsewhere. The last grocery store was operated until recently by Madar's husband, who is now serving a jail sentence for opening the store after the city refused to renew his licence.

MOST of Kfar Shalem's residents are immigrants from Yemen, Persia and Iraq who arrived some 30 years ago, or people who were displaced



Malka Alfasi, right, with two of her daughters and their children. Another son and his family also live in the ramshackle two-room structure. (Israel Sun)

by the War of Independence. The land on which they were resettled had been abandoned by the Arabs and had been known as the Salame mahara, or transit camp.

The newcomers occupied dilapidated shacks and were told to make their homes there. They did. As their families grew, they added a room here, a patio there. Some closed off balconies to make additional rooms while others added sections for married sons and daughters.

None of these constructions was legal. Some of the residents did not know they had to get permission for such extensions, and if they had applied for permits the city would have rejected them because the quarter is destined (at however distant a future) to be vacated.

The demolition of the illegal additional room to the two-room Yehoshua house in Kfar Shalem last week, during which 26-year-old Shimon Yehoshua was shot dead by the police, has severely shaken the quarter. For apart from the feelings of horror and of sympathy for the Yehoshua family, the residents know the municipal bulldozer which struck the Yehoshua house may tomorrow strike their own.

"No (demolition) order against a family which expanded and added

on a room within its fence to relieve its housing plight will be carried out," Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat had promised Kfar Shalem's residents two days before municipal elections some four years ago.

The latest events belied the mayor's promises. On another part of the same tape from which the above quote was transcribed, Lahat says: "You don't have to record my words, there are enough people here to hear them."

Kfar Shalem's residents no longer trust their mayor. Meanwhile, they live in fear that their small homes, which they have illegally enlarged over the years, will be demolished. "The entire village could be called one great deviation from the building regulations," says Kfar Shalem residents' committee chairman Zecharya Tiram, when he was asked how many residents had made illegal additions to their homes.

POINTING AT a pile of rubble, Tiram indicates the location of the Madmon home, which was demolished a year and a half ago without someone first checking whether anyone or anything was in the house. In fact, Shulamit Madmon was at home. She suffered a broken leg and all her property

was ruined, says Tiram.

The Alfasi home is hidden from view by thorns, wild bushes and trees. You have to cross a deserted former park, with rusty play ladders still intact, and enter a small winding path strewn with garbage and a dead mouse. You reach the house after leaving the path and striking out across hilly land. A green-tailed rooster struts around among some hens and a duck in a tiny, filthy yard surrounded by a wooden fence.

Malka Alfasi lives here with four of her five children. Two of the daughters who live with her, one of whom is divorced, have small children and one of the daughters is pregnant again. The ramshackle but they call home was built illegally, but the city inspectors couldn't even find it to file for a demolition order against it, Tiram chuckles.

"Why, I even had to bring Halamish the company charged with finding alternative housing for slum residents! Here, or they would never have found it."

At night, the Alfasi residence fills with mice and rats, and the family keeps a light burning all the time in the hope of scaring them away. The floor is not tiled and the kitchen is tiny. A basket with 10 loaves of bread stands in the corner.

Halamish, says one daughter, told them to find an alternative apartment, which Halamish would finance. But, adds the daughter, when you want to buy an apartment — even if you find one for the sum Halamish offers (which isn't often) — the owner wants you to pay immediately, while it takes ages to actually get the money out of Halamish.

Other families eager to move out are not offered places. Residents say it's because Halamish is waiting for the old grandfather to die so they don't have to provide the family with two apartments, or one for the old folks and mortgage for the young families, as the housing agreement between Halamish and slum residents calls for.

"Other families are told to find their own flats and once you're caught in the Halamish bureaucracy you never get out," says Tiram. "They get sent from one place to another, and finally Halamish rejects the flat chosen by the resident, who then gives up."

A QUIET-SPOKEN, observant man stops us on one of the paths: "We're hard working people," he says, "we are not land robbers or extortionists. We were brought here in 1946 and were put in leaking Arab huts. After all these years we are not allowed to expand without being labelled criminals?"

"You must understand," he continues, "that they built these semi-detached homes they want us to move into. Long lines of houses 40 centimetres from the main road. Would you want your children to grow up 40 centimetres from the road? Not I. I think, like other families here, that there is more to housing than bricks and cement."

"We have been neglected for nearly 40 years, but that does not mean that we have no dignity or honour. We are not sheep which the authorities can herd first here then somewhere else. We also have to maintain our quality of life."

Many Kfar Shalem families agree. They refuse to move into the narrow, balcony-less tenement apartments they have been offered.

Kfar Shalem residents and members of the Kfar Shalem residents' committee claim, as do other residents' committees in depressed quarters, that authorities could, in fact, have vacated all these areas long ago and found suitable alternative housing for all the residents. Instead, the authorities found housing for one family in Kfar Shalem and forgot about the rest for years.

(Continued on page 13)

PEOPLE

'Mystery' target

PUBLIC FACES / Mark Segal

GUESSING GAME. Deputy Premier Simha Ehrlich spent a lot of time last week complaining about a certain unnamed person who "treats America as our Public Enemy No. 1. I myself always stress what we have in common."

Seeking to determine the identity of the target of Reb Simha's wrath, I inquired at the Ministry of Agriculture's offices in Tel Aviv's Kirya, where I was informed by a friendly official: "Even the tea lady knows he means Ark Sharon." Indeed, I was advised, Ehrlich has been complaining in public and in private that "Sharon is doing all he can to strain the delicate fabric of our relations with the U.S."

At last week's cabinet meeting, both Ehrlich and Communications Minister Mordechai (Motke) Zipori lambasted the Unstoppable Ark's lust for publicity, which they claimed had complicated matters with Lebanon and unreasonably raised expectations on the home front. Zipori posed what many feel is the question of the month: "How long is the IDF going to stay in the Shouf Mountains? Is it a Commandment from the Almighty that we remain there?"



Ehrlich

READY TO RETIRE. Mrs. Miriam Eltan, the wife of Chief-of-Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael (Rafal) Eltan, is already busy planning a big party for April 17, 1983. That's the day our longest-serving C-o-S finally hangs up his stars.

The party will be at the Eltan homestead in Moshav Tel Adashim. If politics do not interfere, retirement will give Rafal the time to indulge in his hobby of carpentry, and to produce high-grade oil at the olive press he's set up.

THE JAPANESE WAY. Eli Hurwitz, president of the Manufacturers' Association, last week sought to explain how Japan and Israel are different. In the Land of the Rising Sun, Hurwitz said, government officials show respect for industrialists because they know that their livelihood depends on them. In the Land of the Bible, he continued, the bureaucrats give manufacturers the opposite feeling, adding: "If we were living in a normal country, the finance minister would be the one who cries and I the one who grins."

LOVA'S PLANS. There has been no confirmation of European reports that Arle (Lova) Ellay is an unofficial negotiator of prisoner exchanges with the PLO. But we have firm information that Lova has been talking about a return to active Israeli politics, after several years of working on adult education and development towns. Lova, you'll recall, was elected to the Knesset at the top of the leftist Sheli list in 1977.

Now we've heard that he is interested in returning to the Labour Party, in which he served as secretary-general in the early Seventies. He shifted left after some very strong disagreements with the late Golda Meir.

OFF AGAIN. The thrice-postponed Herut national convention may be delayed yet again. That's the news I got on a visit to Meizudat Ze'ev, the 13-storey Herut HQ in Tel Aviv. According to my sources, Begin let out the news that the confab couldn't be held in April to Aridor, the party secretariat chairman.

Party faithful are grateful for the delay, hoping that it will put a halt to the premature succession fight between Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Deputy Premier David Levy, which has shaken and reshaken the family in recent months.

Aridor's people are not happy with the fact that Shamir's aides have been talking to Geula Cohen about leaving Teiya in order to return to her Herut "home." The disclosure of the Shamir-Cohen talks has prompted a strong denial from Geula, and waves of alarm from Herutniks who don't cotton to the idea of "La Passionaria" reinforcing the Sharon-Shamir camp.

THERE IS a flaming row in the Labour Party over the inclusion of Jacobo Timerman on the editorial board of the party's foreign-language monthly *Spectrum*.

Party international department director Israel Gat, who is publisher of the magazine, told me that the inclusion of Timerman's name on the masthead was "a mistake" by editor David Twersky. The magazine is aimed at 3,000 leading Socialists the world over, Gat said, and it will appear in English, French, German and Spanish.

TECHNION president Prof. Yosef Singer publicly reprimanded the dean of the Physics Department, Prof. Asher Peres, for having used Technion newspaper for a letter to the Royal Swedish Academy of Science to recommend that Premier Begin be awarded the 1982 Nobel Physics Prize.

Peres wrote: "Mr. Begin is as worthy of the prize for physics as he was deserving of the peace prize."

Peres (no relation to Labour's Shimon) explained he had originally intended "recommending Ya'acov Meridor for the Nobel Physics Prize for his 'energy invention.'" Singer sent an official apology to Premier Begin, apologizing for Peres' abuse of his official position, and did the same in a formal letter of explanation to the Swedish Academy. OLD BOYS. Hundreds of teachers and graduates (with families) of the Herzlia Day School of Cape Town attended a reunion at Tel Aviv University last week. Guest of honour was Education Ministry director-general Eliezer Shmueli, who besides paying tribute to the South African Jewish school, praised the Israeli school system for its non-selective methods. One of the old boys challenged Shmueli's statement, regretting that his children could not enjoy the quality schooling he had received. The reunion was organized by retired school principal Myer Katz and former school board chairman Walter Robinson, together with the South African Zionist Federation.

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OPINION

THE DISPUTE over the participation of the Histadrut labour federation's construction affiliates in building beyond the boundaries of the Allon conception of a territorial compromise with Jordan obviously transcends economics. Nor is it confined to the shape of the political map. Within lurks a fate worse than being on the wrong side of a major issue — being irrelevant. (The late Yigal Allon, a Labour Party leader, envisaged a territorial compromise on the West Bank, with Israel controlling certain strategic areas.)

It has happened before. Brit Shalom and the Labour Zionist left were not necessarily wrong, in the 1930s and '40s, in opposing partition and demanding a bi-national state. But right or wrong, history simply moved along a different road. When the UN decision and the War of Independence confirmed the partition of the country, the bi-national position was not proved erroneous. It had, however, become irrelevant.

The demographic change in progress in the occupied territories is part of contemporary history. It is of sufficient quantitative dimensions as to make it virtually irreversible by democratic policy-making processes. At the very least, it links an ideological position to a major vested interest, creating a pressure group that, however it may be dealt with in the future, cannot be ignored. A political line has become linked with a property interest.

Any realistic political programme must assume the presence of a significant Jewish civilian presence beyond the limits of Labour's proposed re-partition. Will the Histadrut refuse to provide inhabitants of Judea and Samaria outside the boundaries of the Allon Plan?

Will they be denied access to the Histadrut sick fund? Will they be denied access to the marketing facilities of Hamaabshi? Will there be local Labour Party branches in the new towns, or will the support of their inhabitants be unsolicited?

With the increase in the dormitory population in the new communities, it is reasonable to expect that its political complexion will become more varied and volatile. The new inhabitants will not be the

Allan E. Shapiro discusses Jordan's role in the future of the West Bank and says that the ultimate solution seems to be in the direction of shared sovereignty, a federal formula.

The federal formula



Ma'ale Adumim, a new town beyond the 1967 borders.

(Rubinger)

messianic ideologists of Gush Emunim, but rather a less enthusiastic breed, attracted by housing options that are a steal economically, whatever they may be politically. The only covenant inducing their settlement beyond the 1967 borders is a clause in their real estate contract with the developers.

This is a population that Labour need not, and should not, write off. In the long run, the possibility that these housing *halutzim* will find the path to a live-and-let-live accommodation with their Arab neighbours should not be discounted. They need not become indoctrinated with the self-righteous

vigilante rowdism of Kiryat Arba. Rather the political programme of Labour should be adjusted to take into account that they are on the map. A feeble start has been made in this direction. Both Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin, while adhering to Labour's platform position of a territorial compromise with Jordan, have postulated Jewish settlement beyond the confines of Israel's sovereign borders.

Clearly, this is not enough. It gives priority to a political conception, instead of adapting the conception to fit the changing situation. The relationship of the new developments in Judea and Samaria

to the urban centres of Israel is that of periphery to core. An international boundary, in the usual sense, cannot separate them. Even the analogy to Yamit and the Rafiah Approaches does not apply, assuming that relinquishing those areas with their Jewish population under Egyptian sovereignty was ever a viable option.

Labour would be playing Begin's game if it resigned itself to a political contest in which the only alternatives were annexation or partition. Under the circumstances now evolving, this would be a no-win position for Labour. It would not only write off the growing West

Bank Jewish constituency, but would also close the door on other options in the here and now.

By all present indications, a deal with Jordan on territorial compromise is simply not in the cards. A political programme that makes it the only option denies all flexibility, of maneuver, of action that accepts not only Israel's limited capacity for compromise, but also that of the other side as well. It has begun to have something of the feel and taste of pre-independence bi-nationalism — irrelevance.

The ultimate solution seems to be in the direction of shared sovereignty, a federal formula. The Jewish communities in Judea and Samaria could be guaranteed a communal, but not a territorial, autonomy, along the lines that Begin has offered to the Palestinian Arabs. Even without reference to any ultimate settlement, this should be part of Labour's platform today.

FOR ULTIMATE answers of any sort are the answers least likely to be realized at present. This does not mean that there are no answers at all.

Without a political settlement, there has been *de facto* qualified non-belligerency with Jordan. The open bridges policy, which assumes Jordanian acquiescence and cooperation, is an operative reality. More far-reaching moves are worth exploring, such as the Rabin proposal for administrative disengagement, put forward following the first disengagement of forces with Egypt after the Yom Kippur War. Under it Jordan would assume administrative responsibility for the Arab civilian population in the territories.

The Histadrut, in its area of activity, must remain faithful to Labour's goal — an Israel that is both Jewish and democratic. Any political settlement is instrumental to that end, not an end in itself. History may have rejected the path of territorial compromise, as in 1948 it rejected bi-nationalism. It has not rejected the Labour Zionist vision.

The writer, a political scientist, lives at Kibbutz Degania Alef.

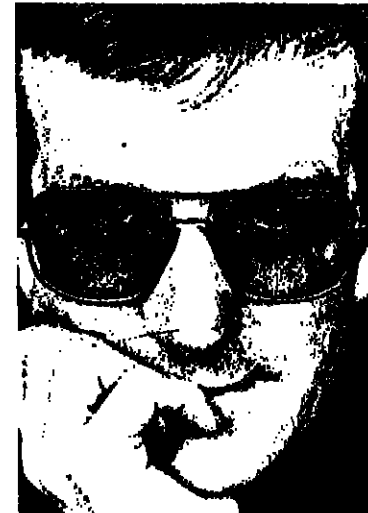
FOCUS

MUSIC

Family affair

AFTER THE starry events of Huberman Week, the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra has returned to its regular schedule, which offers a special treat. The son and grandson of Dimitri Shostakovich are appearing with the IPO for this series, and the programmes are rich in works by the Soviet composer who died in 1975.

His son, conductor Maxim Shostakovich, was born in Leningrad in 1938. He became musical director and chief conductor of the Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra of Russia in 1971. In April 1981, at the end of a tour with his orchestra, he and his son Dimitry asked for and were granted asylum in the U.S. Maxim



Maxim Shostakovich

Shostakovich is considered an authority on his father's works, most of which he recorded in the USSR.

For the first five Tel Aviv concerts, as well as the Jerusalem con-

cert, Itzhak Perlman performed the Violin Concerto No. 1, the ballet *Age of Gold* and the Tenth Symphony. For series 6-8 in Tel Aviv and the four concerts in Haifa, the soloist will be Dimitri in his grandfather's Piano Concerto No. 2, with Mussorgsky's *Night on the Bare Mountain* and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony completing the programme.

MUSIC SPECTRUM is the name of a chamber music series that Boris Berman introduced seven years ago to audiences at the Tel Aviv Museum. Interesting juxtapositions of music from various periods and of widely different styles made these programmes stimulating above and beyond the regular programmes offered during the season by various ensembles.

Boris Berman, born in Moscow in 1948, has gained an esteemed place in Israel's music life in the 10 years or so since he came here. He has appeared as a soloist with most Israeli orchestras, has recorded with several companies abroad and is on the faculty of the Tel Aviv University's Rubin Academy of Music. He has been a visiting professor at other universities, including Indiana (Bloomington), Brandeis, and recently Boston.

This season's Music Spectrum is being given in cooperation with the Israel Chamber Orchestra.

The three concerts in Tel Aviv will be devoted to "German and French Romanticism"; "Classicism and Neo-Classicism"; and "Jazz Music and Professional Music — Worlds apart".

Outstanding Israeli singers and instrumentalists will join Boris Berman and the Israel Chamber Orchestra in these programmes.

YOHANAN BOEHM

Renowned ballerina to dance here soon

LESLIE BROWNE, the 23-year-old ballerina who rocketed to fame in the film *The Turning Point*, will be coming to this country at the end of January to appear with the Israel Ballet. She will be partnered by Vladimir Gelvan, formerly of the Bolshoi Ballet, now soloist of the

Berlin Opera Ballet. At a press conference in the Tel Aviv Sheraton, impresario Talit said that the American Ballet Theatre would be working with the Israel Ballet in future, and that Browne's visit was the first step in this arrangement.

A Hero's proving ground

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A JUDEAN hilltop fortress where Marc Antony built his reputation before taking up with Caesar, Cleopatra and Shakespeare, has been uncovered by an archeological excavation on Sartaba, overlooking the lower Jordan Valley.

Remains of the fortress from the Hasmonean Period were excavated just below the distinctive summit of the hilltop midway between Jericho and Beit She'an. Also uncovered were remains of an Herodian palace-fortress built on the Hasmonean ruins.

The second season of excavations at the site, recently completed, were carried out by Dr. Yoram Zafir, of the Hebrew University Institute of Archeology, and Itzhak Magen, archeology officer of the civil administration in Judea and Samaria.

The impressive Hasmonean structure, from the First Century BCE, yielded large, well-executed Doric capitals and parts of columns.

The archeologists believe this was probably part of a fortress built during the time of Alexander Yana'i or Queen Shlomzion.

According to the historian Josephus, it was later destroyed by the Romans after it had been taken over by anti-Roman Israelite forces. During the siege, wrote Josephus, Marc Antony, who was then one of the Roman commanders, excelled in battle beyond any of his military achievements in the past.

From the remains of the once-imposing Herodian palace, the archeologists excavated a large hall, about 20 by 20 metres, encircled by columns coated with coloured plaster and topped by Corinthian capitals. Most of the hall's mosaic floor had been destroyed.

The hilltop served in antiquity as one of the principal beacon points from which fires were lit to herald the beginning of the new month. The fire signals were transmitted from the Mount of Olives to Babylon.

FILMS



With momma

Brooke Shields has arrived here to head the cast of Cannon Group's *Sahara*. Produced by Menachem Golan and Yoram Globus, *Sahara* is described as "a sweeping \$15m. adventure epic, feature film that brings superstar Shields back to the screen for her first role since taking time off to concentrate on her high school studies."

Brooke's mother, Terry, is the film's executive producer. The screenplay was written by Leslie Stevens and James Silke from an original story by Golan. Set in the 1920s, it is based on the first Trans-Sahara Desert Rally, a noted international automobile race.

COSTA-GAVRAS begins his new film here this month, a political feature that will chronicle the love story between an Israeli woman lawyer and a Palestinian refugee. The \$5m. production will star American Jill Clayburgh as the Israeli lawyer and French actor Jean Yvonne as her estranged husband.

Costa-Gavras, a Greek who lives in Paris, is widely believed to sympathize with the Palestinian cause, but he recently told the *New York Times* that "I have no special attachment to the Palestinians. I am for peace. There are two proposals for peace: the Mitterrand Plan and the Reagan Plan. A solution must be found."

The film is being financed by Universal Studios and Hachette, the French publishing conglomerate.

JOAN BORSTEN

A Tel Aviv quarter

(Continued from page 10)

while housing another family from some other quarter.

The committee members say that this keeps companies like Halamish in existence, and keeps the millions of dollars rolling into these companies' budgets. If, say, the committee members, they housed all the families at once and solved the slum problem, they would no longer have any reason to exist.

Besides, one committee member points out cynically, they have to have a few families in distress to show off to rich American contributors visiting Israel.

ON THE WAY BACK, we pass abandoned structures, some of their walls still intact, full of garbage. Other piles of debris indicate the demolition of a house. This debris,

which is not removed by the city, becomes home to mice and rats, while at night the empty structures harbour what society at large terms "negative elements."

Kfar Shalem's main road, awash with sewage, is about one metre wide. The road is two-way, although it is difficult for even one car to travel on it. Its edges are rough and lined with wild flowers, nourished by the constant sewage flow.

A few metres away, a cluster of high-rise apartments built by the Rubinstein company tower over the low, sprawling houses of Kfar Shalem. Such austere cement structures are destined by the city to cover the entire Kfar Shalem area — after everyone is moved out and all those untidy little houses are demolished.

Journey to nowhere

(Continued from preceding page)

coming man in Egypt and a likely successor to Mubarak.

The English-language mouthpiece of the regime contained a cartoon (on Friday, Nov. 19) which Streicher's *Der Stürmer* would have loved. It showed Uncle Sam on a park bench conversing with an ugly, hook-nosed woman with hairy legs, sporting a Magen-David in her hat, with the caption reading: "I assure you our love will last forever — like the Gulf War."

On the same page, the column "From the Cairo Press" was headlined "Arabs should capitalize on massacre," based on lengthy quotes from an article in *Al Gomhuria* by editor-in-chief Moheem Mohammed, where he referred to "the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut and other massacres since 1948," and called on the Arabs to prepare a film depicting "Israeli and Zionist barbarism." He described current BBC TV films on the Holocaust as "an organized campaign to distract international public attention from the terrorist activities of the Israelis in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

In the Cairo Sheraton's Al Ahran bookstore there is the only reasonable selection of translated works of modern Arab writers, including books by the great Egyptian

author Naguib Mahfouz which I had been especially looking for. The series, distributed by Al Ahran and under the joint imprint of Heinemann of London and Three Continents Press of Washington, D.C., included some virulently anti-Israeli propaganda.

My reason for detailing what some might regard as disparate incidents, discerned during a visit to Egypt, was to sound an alarm, because to this Israeli traveller's mind they should put Israel on its guard over future developments in Egyptian attitudes towards this country.

I do so because of what seems to me an over-willingness on our part to accept the various criticisms put forward by official Egyptian spokesmen as to supposed Israeli shortcomings in pursuing the peace process.

After all, when was the last time that an Egyptian newspaper carried an interview with an Israeli minister criticizing Cairo's position? Too, too often, I fear they use their attitude towards Premier Begin's line as an excuse for seeking to disengage from the commitments of the peace treaty now that they have got back Sinai's strategic advantages and its oil fields.

(The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.)

Journey to nowhere

By MARK SEGAL



famous know-how in reclaiming wasteland in a pilot plant in the Delta. But he had been given to understand that official lack of interest would tend to that project being wound up.

This brought to mind the sad experience of tycoon Shaul Eisenberg who had flown to Egypt as part of

the entourage of Premier Begin's during the honeymoon period. President Sadat's people offered him a sizeable tract as a pilot plant for farm development, but in under a year a disenchanted Eisenberg had quietly disengaged himself, due to the insurmountable obstacles raised at the Egyptian end.

I have yet to find a proper explanation for the unpleasant experience suffered by an Israeli I met on my return flight. He and his American wife flew in from New York last week for a few days of sightseeing before proceeding to Israel. Their visit turned into a nightmare. The husband was whisked away by police, and she only saw him six hours later. He was kept in an airport room along with some unfriendly Palestinians and Pakistanis. His guards told him that his Israeli passport had been "suspiciously tampered with," pointing at the way his birthdate had been registered. It took him five hours to convince them to let him call the Israeli Embassy. Thankfully the phones were working and at one a.m. he found a duty officer on the phone at the embassy who per-

suaded the highest Egyptian official still around at the airport to let him go and join his anxious wife.

Whether there have been other instances of such harassment of Israeli tourists I do not know, but I was told of frequent cases where Egyptians intending to travel to Israel were hassled by the policemen on guard outside the Israel embassy in Cairo. Incidentally there was no mention of the Israel embassy in the map of Cairo I bought at the Ramses Hilton bookshop, (nor was there any mention of the ancient synagogue along with the mosques and churches). When I went to buy picture postcards I found one with a map of Egypt including the Sinai peninsula. The adjoining country was a blank space, and the only foreign port mentioned on the seacoast was Aqaba.

Yet one does find Israel mentioned frequently in the English-language daily *Egyptian Gazette*, which on the day of my arrival headlined "Army Supports President Mubarak," with the story following the way his birthdate had been registered. It did not say by whom, however. The text contained sabre-rattling quotes from War Minister General el-Ghazala, mentioned to me as the

(Continued on next page)

IT WAS funny, to gaze at the destination board in Cairo Airport, and to find that I was flying to nowhere. In between the flights to London, Jeddah and Frankfurt, there was a blank space. At first I thought it might be an oversight, but inspection of other notice boards heralding the Air Sinai flight indicated it was a general rule. Later I was told that it was due to security arrangements, which seemed about as specious as the comment of the Egyptian tourist guide when we passed "the City of the Dead" cemetery in which an estimated one million homeless have taken shelter. When I remarked on the phenomenon, he rejoined "They are there to guard the graves. Tomb robbers, you know." After all, the Tel Aviv destination plate did appear when El Al was in business in the Cairo airport, and it is doubtful whether the security arrangements were any less than those I encountered one Friday morning recently.

It is not only a matter of injured national pride, but must be seen within the broader context of the normalization commitments undertaken by Egypt as part of its peace treaty with Israel. Obscuration will certainly not improve matters between the two countries.

As I am constantly reminded, the



WE DON'T see ourselves as outsiders," says Gerald Cromer, lecturer in criminology at Bar-Ilan University. "We are the authentic, traditional voice of religious Zionism."

The new movement of religious "doves" is primarily educational and ideological, he explains, but it also intends to influence the political process. It was, in fact, born at a demonstration.

The skull-capped young men met at the mass demonstration in Tel Aviv to protest against the massacres at Sabra and Shatilla and found themselves agreeing on the need for something more permanent than a one-time demonstration.

"After Sabra and Shatilla the coin dropped and some of us realized that what had happened was not an isolated incident, but the logical conclusion of everything the government was doing," declares the British-born Cromer, who acts as treasurer of the fledgling movement.

But if the events in Beirut precipitated the birth of "Netivot Shalom," Paths to Peace, it was Yammot that marked the conception.

"We saw religious Jews leading the battle against the IDF, against the peace process, and we said, 'That's not us!'" recalls Zvi Lifshitz, one of the spokesmen for the movement.

Lifshitz, a computer programmer and mathematics student at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, is, like many other members, a graduate of a Hesder yeshiva, a religious seminary that combines Tora study with military service, usually in the armoured corps. He defines the basic aims of Netivot Shalom as educational — establishing Tora morality at the centre of national life — and political — changing the current political, and political-religious leadership of the country.

Lifshitz admits to having been a supporter of Gush Emunim in its early years, "although I never agreed with illegal activity." He had not seen any chance for peace then, he recalls, and he thought it a good idea to settle the Land of Israel. His views began to change after the visit to Jerusalem of President Anwar Sadat. As time went by, he had two perceptions: that there was, after all, a chance for peace and that the most militant opponents of the peace process came from within his own religious camp.

"We are not against the Land of Israel concept," he says of Netivot Shalom. "But what happens when that concept clashes with the con-

cept of Jewish morality?" Philosophy student Moshe Halberstam, a fellow member of the Hesder Shalom secretariat, and like Lifshitz a Hesder graduate, openly expresses admiration for Gush Emunim: "The Gush deserves credit for breaking down the departmentalization of Judaism," he asserts, "the idea that religion was in the synagogue and Zionism in the army. The Gush created an integrated system of Zionist fulfilment. Our question is: Which Jewish values are to direct our lives?"

Gush Emunim has placed the main emphasis on the completeness of the Land of Israel. Netivot Shalom wants to get at members of what Prime Minister Begin likes to call his "new national consensus."

"When we get 50 prominent religious leaders to sign a declaration, we want Begin to know that they are people who count," he says.

UNDERSTANDABLY, the new movement finds it easier to be specific about what it is against. It makes no bones about its opposition to Gush Emunim, the religious-nationalist movement, which has been the peace-setter in the religious camp for the past dozen years.

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The path-finders

Leaders of Israel's new dovish religious movement give Gush Emunim credit for creating 'an integrated system of Zionist fulfilment.' But they also want to emphasize what they call the completeness of Tora morality. The Post's DANIEL GAVRON reports.

Not that the movement has finished defining its aims, explains Cromer, its very name, *Paths to Peace*, indicates that it is still searching for the way. It does not claim to have all the answers; but it is asking a lot of questions.

Cromer says quite openly that they are looking for "the lowest common denominator that unites us," in order to mobilize the widest possible consensus. They are definitely for territorial compromise of some sort; but some members may favour the Jordanian option, others a Palestinian state, and others still support autonomy, provided it is implemented in a way that the Arabs of the territories really accept.

Cromer points out that most of the people at the demonstration demanding an official inquiry into the massacres in Beirut had never supported the current government. Netivot Shalom wants to get at members of what Prime Minister Begin likes to call his "new national consensus."

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their net far wider than the dovish Oz Veshalom group, which is based largely on support from the universities. As opposed to Peace Now, they note that they are a specifically religious movement; and they also say they are more centrist. Cooperation with the others on an *ad hoc* basis is not ruled out, however.

They want to get to the yeshiva students, particularly the Hesder boys, and they aim to recapture the Bnei Akiva youth movement from Gush Emunim. "In recent years, the youth movement *hevranim* (high-spirited activists) was in the Gush," explains Lifshitz. "We want to show them that there is a valid alternative." The religious kibbutz movement and the religious public at large are other targets.

AN INFORMAL secretariat of about a dozen activists meets at least twice a month, and regional meetings on a larger scale are planned every month in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Beersheba, as well as Jerusalem. There is no movement leadership apart from the secretariat at this point. The movement's finances, administered by Cromer, are based on local small-scale contributions, and the organization is entirely voluntary.

People like Ezra Fleisher, head of the Hebrew University's Institute of Jewish Studies, and Rabbi Aaron Lichtenstein and Yehuda Amital, of the Har Etzion Yeshiva, spoke at their inaugural meeting and support them, but are not actually members of the group. Fleisher is an outspoken dove, Amital is far closer to the centre. Nonetheless, there is room for both in Netivot Shalom. Former MK David Glass and Avraham Burg, son of the interior minister, also attended the Beit Agnon meeting.

The questions of war and peace — notably the war in Lebanon — and the territories tend to dominate the discussions.

Planned activities include some sort of protest against the massive allocations for settlement in the national budget.

IT IS STILL too early of course to judge the effectiveness of the movement. Its youthful leaders are adamant that Netivot Shalom is something more than "a dovish Gush Emunim" or a "Peace Now with knitted skullcaps," although they clearly have something in common with both these movements.

Mix the idealism of Peace Now with the Jewish commitment of Gush Emunim and the dynamic, youthful activism of both, and you have what is perhaps one of the most exciting developments in Israeli public life since the Six Day War.

There is a reluctance to define Netivot Shalom in relation to other movements. When pressed, the members say they aspire to spread

FOCUS

Tunnel's end

TELEREVIEW / Philip Gillon

IN COMMON with every other Israeli, I watched with great joy the news shots of the start of the peace talks in Lebanon. If these negotiations achieve all that Defence Minister Arik Sharon has promised that they will, those of us who have been so critical of his war in Lebanon will have to admit that we have erred egregiously. Speaking for myself, I for one will be delighted to be proved completely in the wrong.

Even if the talks achieve little more than a withdrawal of our troops from Lebanon, it will not matter. I will still be ecstatic. Dr. Henry Kissinger's famous peace in Vietnam was a pretty name for an American abandonment of a hopeless position. Even if we achieve little more than the Americans did, who cares? So we will leave the Lebanese to go on killing each other? Let them do what they like, all that is important is that we should get the hell out of there as soon as possible.

Every evening the *Alahai* TV news programme begins I dread that we will hear of more young men killed in ambush, or on mines, or in accidents in Lebanon. It is distressing to think that the losses in the months since the "hot" fighting has stopped are so high.

That our soldiers are not as complacent about their role as expendables for the sake of the national destiny emerged from the recent TV magazine item that excited so much controversy, and has deposited TV military correspondent Dan Scemama in such hot water. Strange as it may seem, the programme at the time seemed to me to be so natural that I did not even register that the soldier's song would be considered as provocative as *The Red Flag*.

When Horace wrote 2,000 years ago, "It is a sweet and glorious thing to die for one's country," he may have been speaking for the rank and file of the Roman legions. Yosef Trumpeldor, when he was dying, echoed the sentiment: "No matter! It is good to die for one's country."

These views are based on the assumptions that it is a soldier's job to be prepared to die, preferably with good grace and a patriotic phrase on his lips, and that the highest satisfaction comes from doing one's job properly. But the era of this kind of ethic is over: soldiers, have lost their enthusiasm for noble deaths.

In the Scemama programme to

which so much exception was taken, we heard a song implying that the boys did not enjoy being taken from their homes to go to the Shouf Mountains and come home in coffins. Soldiers whom Scemama interviewed said that they didn't understand the fights between the Phalangists and the Druze, they didn't know why they should be expected to be the keepers of the peace between the warring Lebanese, they didn't comprehend why they were there and what they were supposed to be doing.

Terrible admissions? Dangerous to the morale of the troops in the Shouf and the people far away behind them on the home front? Possibly. Nevertheless, I was amazed to find members of the Broadcasting Authority questioning the showing of the item. I have this absurd, old-fashioned belief that the role of the media is to tell the truth, that Israel Television is supposed to provide news coverage and not controlled propaganda. Because of my strange notions, I even believe that people sitting on a broadcasting authority should want broadcasts, not censorship. How stupid one can be.

Anyway, let us hope that this is all water under the bridge, and that peace will break out at last. At least we can see a glimmer of light at the end of the long, dark tunnel in which we have lived for nearly seven months.

DAN TICHON, the Likud MK, was 100 per cent correct when he protested about the absurdity of our still getting our news in black-and-white. The reportage we get every night reminds me of the period film excerpts of early Zionist Congresses. LAST MONDAY'S *Dorit*, the Israeli drama about the 17-year-old amateur photographer, was very tense and gripping, although I found it rather hard to believe that she would keep her finger clicking on the button when she caught her mama in *flagrante delicto*. Still, I do know that press photographers function in strange and wondrous ways of their own, and *Dorit* was clearly booked to become one of this rare breed.

Irit Givli, who acted *Dorit*, is obviously a find, and Ronnie Ninnio directed with a firm and stringent hand. The show was up to the standard of most imports, and confirmed my theory that we have the talent to deliver the goods, if our people are only given the chance.

A chance for dropouts

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An innovative programme for giving delinquents and dropouts a trade — and teaching them what it means to do a good day's work — will be started early this year in Jerusalem, Netanya and Ashkelon. The programme is run by the Jewish Agency's Project Renewal department and by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

In accordance with a model adapted from the U.S., non-profit corporations will be set up in the three cities to employ young people, mostly men, in their twenties, from

disadvantaged backgrounds who have had trouble getting or holding a job. During their 11 months in the programme they will earn a vocational certificate, acquire working habits by being gradually introduced to the discipline of a job, and earn regular pay.

The trainees are to be organized in supervised work groups, which are to take on jobs contracted for by the corporation. The Jerusalem programme, which will take in between 100 and 150 young people during its first year, will concentrate on construction and related trades, such as plumbing, carpentry and maintenance.

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ZIONISM throughout history has meant different things to many different Jews. The Zionism of Herzl, Weizmann, Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir or Menachem Begin has never been an unchanging, abstract, static philosophy.

Today, particularly, the philosophy of Zionism demands the recognition of new challenges and new realities.

The new realities flow from two related wellsprings. At the source is what is going on inside of Israel. Israelis are concerned about the directions of their society. They are asking what kind of people are we and where are we heading? What, in fact, is a Zionist in 1982?

Jews outside of Israel are asking the same questions, both privately and publicly, but the non-Israeli Jew has a different dilemma. Jews of the democratic free world, citizens of the countries where they live, have their own agenda, which has different priorities and needs. Whatever their hearts' connection to Israel, whatever their love for Israel's creation and their desire for its security and flowering, they must define their relationship to their own communities, their own governments, to their own Jewishness.

This is not made easier by their great need also to define their relationship to Israel, which is itself searching for its own new directions.

Let me digress to make an intensely personal point. I do not express these views, wringing my hands and wailing. I advance them with a sense of solidarity. I recognize and embrace many new strengths that we — the Israeli nation and the free Jews in the world — possess.

Those strengths are impressive. For the first time in the history of the state, Israel's borders are secure. The IDF has become not only one of the major military powers in the world, but it also has the most disciplined and humane of military forces. They are virtually invulnerable to defeat by any other

THE PLETHORA of articles which have appeared over the past few weeks — each vying with the other in their shrill denunciation of the World Zionist Organization and seeking an end to what is regarded as an out-dated movement — demands a reply by a Zionist delegate from the Diaspora.

It is very important to distinguish between the Zionist Congress, which one correspondent described as a quadrennial circus, and those elements — both in Israel and in the Diaspora — which constitute the membership of the WZO which, in their various ways, elect or select delegates to the Congress.

Delegates from the Diaspora have been much maligned — Dry Bones even accused us of going off to "swank hotels" on subsidies allegedly provided by Zionist funds.

Those 10 or more days of frustration — witnessing as we did the great anger in Israel, the extreme political polarization and the physical violence — did not constitute a luxurious holiday. Moreover, it should be remembered that the great majority of delegates from abroad were volunteers who made a very real sacrifice in leaving their jobs and, in some cases, traveling halfway across the world.

THE GREAT Zionist privilege and, indeed, distinction which once attached to a delegate's election to Congress has become tarnished. It is now necessary to consider

New Jewish realities

Middle Eastern force.

The military back of the PLO has been broken. In a Middle East torn by conflict, irresolution, and mad Khomeinism, Israel remains the one and only reliable democracy. It even formally investigates, for the whole world to see, and by the rule of law, serious criticism of its own government.

Furthermore, the war in Lebanon, whatever the argumentative rights and wrongs of it, demonstrated that the Soviets cannot be counted on as an Arab ally. It also exposed the fact that not a single Arab nation would seriously rally to the cause of the PLO. Yet even in defeat, the Arabs still have not come together to step forward to offer a peaceful initiative to their double problem of rampant Moslem fundamentalism and undeniable Israeli military superiority.

So, in many respects Israel is more secure than ever in its history. Then why the anguish? Why the questions? What is the problem we today must consider above all else?

THE CENTRAL problem before us as Jews is the condition of Israel itself and its relationship to the Diaspora communities. What kind of Israel do we want?

Are we headed on a course that will lead us to a bi-national state, to an Israel diminished in its Jewish quality? And what could this mean to its relationship to the Diaspora? Would it become one based primarily on the Land of Israel, and not its Jewish substance? Are we willing to cede some land and authority if that would lead to peace? Are the government's settlement policies in the territories an impediment to the peace process?

Secondly, how must we confront the extremely low rate of aliyah? What does this do to the Zionist

By EDGAR BRONFMAN

dream? Why can we not commit ourselves, at the very least, to stimulating a much greater proportion of world Jewry to visit the Land of Zion? Why do we not commit greater resources to having our children at least visit and possibly gain education here — for without them, there may be no future for the Jewish people or for Zionism itself.

There is a third area where the Jewish world is questioning itself. What are we to make of the debasement of that valuable and traditional Jewish right to dissent, of the Jewish tradition of justice, fairness and open-mindedness when such words as "traitor," "fascist," "blood libel," "enemy of the Jews," "anti-Semite," "Jewish self-hatred," or "new Holocaust" are bandied about by Jews and about Jews in the heart of Israeli politics, in discussions on such important questions as expanding settlements, U.S. aid, relations with Western Europe, not to mention relations with Jews in the Diaspora?

To take only one example, I have supported in principle President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative, not as a blueprint, but at least as a possible framework to add momentum to the peace process once again. And so have such valuable and traditional friends of Israel as Henry Kissinger and the valiant former senator Jacob Javits.

Indeed, to my certain knowledge, there are few, if any, American Jewish leaders who do not find some merit, and certainly the best intention, in President Reagan's effort to break the deadlock.

At the same time, we are deeply aware, and constantly repeat that it is up to the Arabs to enable King Hussein — and it is up to Hussein

himself, who was in Washington last week — to provide the opportunity for Israel to seek new paths to peace. Are Jews in the Diaspora, as well as many Jews in Israel, to be excommunicated for holding and expressing these views?

We must also consider the Jewish attitude toward general global problems of which we are part. Are we to sacrifice our commitments to human rights and support tinhorn dictators for the sake of political expediency? Do we make alliances with religiously intolerant groups, and even fanatics, for passing and transient reasons? Must we really abandon the humanist essence of Zionist ideology in the face of soulless pragmatism?

I RAISE these questions to deal with reality and to ask how we in the Diaspora can help Israel and help ourselves in our new internal and external problems. I am not sure I have the answers to these questions. But I know they need to be asked, and I know that the year is 1982, not 1938, when some 80 per cent of world Jewry lived in a climate that was inhospitable and, indeed, turned out for six million Jews to be cataclysmically fatal.

Today stands in striking contrast: the situation is exactly reversed. Fully 80 per cent of the world Jewry lives under conditions of freedom, opportunity, self-expression. They enjoy a liberty as Jews in most countries as great as, or greater than, other minorities. As individuals in a group, they are commonly recognized to be pre-eminent contributors and accomplices in the countries where they live.

As a result, the old Zionist formulas, responses and programmes for action may be just that — old and out of date. The challenge for Jews and for Zionists today is to find new strategies to confront new conditions.

First we must realize that Jews in the democratic world are not weak. We no longer are the uninvited guests of history. Most important, neither is Israel. Our entire circumstances have changed.

From our new position of strength, we must ask how we can be peacemakers, and an inspiration to the world, not just successful warriors. How we can restore our reputation for helping other minorities who have shared our Jewish experience of oppression?

For two millennia, we fought for freedoms, including the freedom of expression. Should we not question the censoring of speech in the territories, even if it is polemical and behind it may be the aim to destroy? Are we not in danger of a more fundamental destruction by denying those basic freedoms to anyone?

THE TIES between Israel and the Jews of the Diaspora — as permanent as they are — are more strained today than at any time in the history of the Jewish state. To deny this is to bury our heads in the sand, thus leaving our backs exposed.

The reality remains: the strains result from deep differences. While we may be gaining land for Jews, we are in danger of diminishing our own proud Jewish values, and, as a result, our Jewish position in the world.

Perhaps we have always set our sights too high. Perhaps we Jews ask too much of ourselves, and no doubt Diaspora Jews ask too much of Israel and Israelis. But I remain deeply moved by the thought expressed by Minister of Education Zevulun Hammer that "there cannot be a holy land without a holy people."

We can choose to dismiss these questions. But I believe that if we do, we will be doing the State of Israel and the Jewish people a great disservice.

The writer is president of the World Jewish Congress.

Reform the WZO

By ABRAHAM KRAMER

(as well as with the Confederation of United Zionists which is not so allied) and with lists of candidates, many of whom take no part in Zionist activities from one Congress to another.

This is, of course, forced upon the Diaspora by the fact that 38 per cent of the delegates come from Israel and are selected by a process which, I suspect, has few democratic elements.

No Congress is subject to the *diktat* of the party system, with all its maneuverings and jockeyings for position and patronage. I believe the Israeli representation at the Congress represents a denial of the truly democratic nature of the Zionist movement.

By what right do these 200 or more delegates, branded with party labels, determine the organization and policy of a movement, all of whose work, apart from settlement, is directed to the Diaspora communities?

It is essential now for the WZO to get rid of its Israeli party groupings. Many members of the WZO Executive pay lip-service to this demand but are not prepared to yield any of the party privileges.

How does one change the con-

stitution, which would require a two-thirds majority, if the parties who dominate Congress are unwilling to make the supreme sacrifice of giving up these privileges?

I sat on the constitution committee which was appointed after the 28th Congress and discovered to my dismay that this body was also based on the party key. Moreover, it was not prepared to even consider radical changes, but rather to engage only in a patching-up.

At this Congress a resolution was passed charging the incoming Executive, inter alia, with appointing "a constitutional committee whose primary function should be to formulate proposals for the restructuring of the organization."

The resolution calls on the new committee to present its first, interim report "as soon as possible and not later than the second meeting of the council following this Congress." Thereafter, it must present to the council a draft of the proposed constitution not less than one year before the next Congress.

When I originally drafted that resolution, I proposed that 60 per cent of the members of the committee should be designated by the President of the Zionist Supreme Court in order to provide the basis

for an objective and independent committee. My critics reduced this to 30 per cent and forced the deletion of a clause which demanded that the committee should consider the method of selecting Israeli delegates to the Congress and whether this selection should be based on criteria other than the Knesset key.

Nevertheless it is open to the Constitution Committee to deal with this very vital matter.

Why do we need this reformed WZO? There are many who consider that the movement should have gracefully ended its existence when the state was established and that those who do not go on aliyah should regard themselves, if they so wish, merely as friends of Israel.

In fact, there would certainly be no aliyah from the free world without the continued activities of the Zionist Movement.

The Jewish world and Israel needs the Zionist Movement — it needs a restructured movement that is free of party divisions but entitled to speak out loudly in favour of those policies which will ensure the centrality of Israel as the vibrant Zionist state envisaged at the First Zionist Congress by Theodor Herzl.

The writer is a former chairman of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, chairman of the Zionist Federation Educational Trust, a member of the Actions Committee, and vice-president of the World Confederation of United Zionists. This article is abridged.

THE TRIUMPH OF BORIS SCHATZ

Meir Ronnen

THE MAMMOTH Israel Museum exhibition devoted to the "Old" Bezalel School of the period of its founder-director Boris Schatz (from its inception in 1906 till its closure in 1929) is not only an historical revelation but an extraordinary justification of the ideals of its founding father, who saw in the labour of things made by hand a release from both dependence on charity and a way to escape industrial enslavement.

The 1500-exhibit show, is an eye-opener in many ways. Today's Bezalel Academy students will find themselves pleasantly — and perhaps not so pleasantly — shocked to learn that the students and teachers of a fledgling school in a primitive Turkish province, struggling with inferior paper, paints materials and almost no machinery, were able to design and make arts and crafts that were as well or better finished than many objects displayed by the Academy today; and that they practised the art of many crafts that have long since disappeared altogether.

The show also brings home the realization that *art nouveau* and the folkloric decorative Jewish art revival fostered by Schatz were made for each other. This of course was also true for many of the great arts-and-crafts schools that arose at the end of the 19th century, the Wiener Werkstätte being one example. But, for Schatz, the style was perfect for just the sort of handmade objects that he foresaw would enable his Palestinian artists to earn their own living, while at the same time enriching Jewish homes both here and abroad.

Schatz had no sooner arrived in Jerusalem than he at once set about collecting local plants and wildlife (with the help of naturalist Yisrael Aharoni) on which Bezalel designs would be based, together with permutations of the Hebrew letter and more traditional Jewish motifs. Schatz always pursued local motifs; that they were married to a European style (and some Asian ones) was simply a fortuitous historical coincidence. There was no standardization however; and there is no evidence of copying. Every designer did his own thing.

The mounted birds 'on' display here, together with the studies and designs that the earliest Bezalel students made from them, were among the first exhibits in Schatz's private museum, later to become the Bezalel National Museum.

While the main Israel Museum show occupies the entire Spertus Gallery, the birds are to be found in the Library foyer, where Curator Nurit Shilo-Cohen (who spent five years preparing this huge show and researching and editing its 400-page catalogue) has mounted a mini-exhibition detailing the motifs that were used in the then 30 different departments of the Old Bezalel, all of which are given their own departmental display in the main show.

The motifs included local views, like that of Rachel's Tomb and the Western Wall; and of the Bezalel itself; Cypress, cedars, and minarets also appeared, often woven into carpets (and often to the displeasure of the German-Jewish



Boris Schatz at an exhibition of Bezalel carpets, 1910. The crowded, bazaar-like atmosphere has been preserved at the current Bezalel show at the Israel Museum. At right, a silver menorah designed by Ze'ev Raban and made at the Bezalel by Yichya Yamani, now on show at the Museum.

trustees, who wanted non-denominational "Persian" carpets for general sale). Then there were portraits of Biblical and Zionist heroes, from Abraham to Herzl. The pioneer halutzim were also depicted at work on the land; the Hebrew letter and scenes from the Bible were also prominent, as were traditional Judaica motifs. Most of the latter were Ashkenazi in origin, but Yemenite themes also appeared.

Yemenites were popular at the Bezalel. As can be seen from the marvellous enlargements of 75-year-old photographs that accompany each division of this show, whole families of Yemenites, parents and children, worked together in the jewelry studios. They also worked to the teachers' designs. On show here is an elegant menorah designed by Ze'ev Raban and made by Yichya Yamani.

Families worked together in other departments of the Bezalel too. Another photograph shows a Jewish woman comfortably puffing at a narghile while her two teenage children operate her weaving loom. Zohara Schatz, Boris' daughter, recalled recently that the entire Bezalel 'community' lived as one large extended family, in a feeling of security provided by communal interest and culture and the dignity of productive labour. This community was the model Schatz foresaw for the entire nation, in his utopian novel *Jerusalem Reunited*, written in 1917-18 when the Turks exiled him to Damascus and Safad.

HOW Schatz insisted on the highest possible technical standards is reflected in the evidence that his teachers and students were able to achieve them; and in so many different disciplines and studios. There are no craftsmen today who know how to mix two materials in beaten metal work; and of course, nobody today paints miniatures on ivory, as did the students of Aharon Sohar. The woodwork department not only produced picture frames but also beautiful lathe-turned objects of real sculptural value. Appliqué, weaving, enamelling, ceramic

tiles, silver-jewelry, silver *meqillat mezuza* and *hanukkiot* even biblical postcards and playing cards (the latter beautifully made by Ze'ev Raban) were among the Bezalel's offerings. A magnificent chandelier hung at the centre of the display and comprising the designs of three different *hanukkiot*, is almost a Tiffany lamp.

Major pieces on show here were once sent on tour to interest synagogues in Bezalel-made Arks of the Law or an Elijah's Chair. It was inevitable too that the Bezalel should design and make some of the impressively heavy bindings for the Jewish National Fund's "Golden Books" of inscribed subscribers.

Another large exhibit are the copper doors of the Old Bezalel Museum, temporarily removed from the Jerusalem Artists House (the Jerusalem Artists Association took over that wing of the Old Bezalel building when the Bezalel Museum was incorporated into the Israel Museum). The doors, designed by Raban, were made by Havi Sasson.

Schatz insisted that everyone at



Boris Schatz

his school get a good grounding in both art and a craft at which he could make his living. A wall devoted to students' work includes a display of pastel and charcoal portraits, all carefully modelled and delineated in observational realist manner. Among the accomplished student portraits in the academic manner are such names as Nahum Gutman, Moshe Castel and Avraham Ettinger.

Schatz would brook no "isms" at his school, not even Impressionism. He insisted on giving his students the basic artistic tools before they went off to do what they liked. One has only to look at the draughtsmanship (as well as the mechanical drawing, perspective studies and decoration exercises) to see how well he succeeded in his aim.

Another wall is devoted to paintings by teachers at the Bezalel. Notable is a head by Arnold Lachovsky and a romantic but formalised portrait by Shmuel Levi. Ophel of the then young, beautiful and legendary student-queen of Zionist Bohemia, Had Gadya, whose children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren will no doubt be among the many Israelis who will discover something of or about their forebears at this wonderful show.

There is of course, also a corner devoted to the work of Schatz himself, from an oil self-portrait to repousse reliefs and full sculpture.

Especially touching is Schatz's bronze of the first Bezalel, depicting the Biblical craftsman, sitting somewhat bemusedly contemplating the clearly portable Ark of the Law he has just completed. Schatz was a prisoner of his own brand of Jewish revivalism. He was also a sentimentalist. But his work is nothing if not accomplished; and it was this sense of the need for basic accomplishment that he passed along to his students.

It was inevitable that the new art community of Tel Aviv, led by some of Schatz's own students, should revolt against what they termed Jewish kitsch and academism. But it is a moot point whether the Old Bezalel was beginning to outlive its

usefulness. The causes of its demise were largely financial. And if the demand for Bezalel wares had dropped, it was not just for aesthetic reasons. The Wall Street crash reverberated around the world. It hit Jewish communities everywhere. The Yishuv itself was racked by the first severe Arab riots the year the Bezalel finally closed. Schatz, who had fought against the concept of *schmor*, was forced once again to go to the U.S. to peddle both Bezalel's case and its wares. By 1932, the year of his death in Denver, the U.S. was in the throes of the Depression. Schatz's own depression brought him the diabetes that led to his death.

There are many curiosities in this show, but surprisingly little kitsch. There is, of course, a tendency among artists (and a few historians) to despise the immediate past while admiring the more distant one. The art of the Old Bezalel is sufficiently distant as to be no longer a threat to anyone; it can be admired for itself. But one final thought emerges: the Old Bezalel; the New Bezalel that reopened under largely German-Jewish tutelage in 1935; and the present Bezalel Academy, three entirely different institutions occupying the same premises and place in our art life, have all proved better at applied art than anything else.

Really deathless painting and sculpture are the province of the rare creative genius. All the various Bezalels, have produced some fine local figures, but none of immortal world stature. But then these are born, not made at art schools. Art schools, as Schatz knew, are where the second-string are taught to make a living while providing pleasure.

This moving historical record, largely put together from items in more than 120 private homes here and abroad, is replete with often marvellously wrought little pleasures. It is also the record of the establishment of secular Jewish culture in this country. It is a triumphant vindication of the herculean efforts of Zalman Dov Baruch Boris Schatz. (Israel Museum); Till June 1.

BOOKS

I WAS INDEED fortunate to see Martin Gilbert at work on his *Atlas*. He invited me to his private study in a nicely situated flat in the Abu Tor quarter of Jerusalem. We sat by an extraordinarily long table piled at least half a metre high with books, maps, documents and neatly annotated manuscripts. Unlike many intellectuals Martin Gilbert has a clear and precise handwriting.

He continued making notes, moving around the table and comparing sources. He was travelling far, from the Judean mountains and the Mediterranean to that old, accused Europe which allowed such a tragedy as the Holocaust to happen. He told me about Crete, where Jews lived from time immemorial, until the Nazis shipped them out.

Gilbert needed no computer; he had all the information right there. In exactly a quarter of an hour he found out everything he wanted to know about my wartime experiences. He made the entry in his index and the interview was over.

Martin Gilbert is a very thorough scholar. Obviously, thoroughness is to be expected from a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and the official biographer of Sir Winston Churchill, but to his great credit Gilbert also possesses absolute intellectual honesty and an extremely warm heart. He is an intellectual who believes in men as rulers over their own destiny, and this is interested in every individual.

He is, above all, a born investigator who divides his research equally between his library and work in the field. He is simultaneously kind, inquisitive and perceptive and has a way of asking questions no one else would have ever thought of.

Gilbert worked on his *Atlas* for seven years. Seven is indeed a magic biblical number for a job well done. An average atlas combines geography and statistics. The *Atlas of the Holocaust* is a multi-dimensional achievement. It comprises, in a single volume, history, politics, demography and geography and above all personal testimonies all arranged in perfect chronological order.

Gilbert built his work on research done at the Yad Vashem, Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem, museums archives, and on authentic photographs.

Geography of evil



ATLAS OF THE HOLOCAUST by Martin Gilbert. Tel Aviv, Steimatzky, 256 pages, 316 maps, illustrated. IS 348.80.

Alexander Zvielli

But he had also travelled extensively throughout Europe, interviewed survivors and their persecutors, questioned both friendly and unfriendly witnesses.

He went to Polish swamps and forests and the "jungle" which so many Jews found in the heart of Poland cities. He visited concentration and extermination camp sites,

railway crossings, and studied the yellowed documents of various state archives. The *Atlas* is rather more a concise encyclopedia of the Holocaust, the major achievement of a single scholar assisted only by his charming wife, Susie.

The 316 maps, the accompanying illustrations and annotations, bear formidable witness to the Holocaust and give testimony to the murder of six million Jews.

The text recounts the shock and confusion of individuals and communities alike, and describes in detail the first attempts at self-defence, partisan activities and rescue. Also dealt with, lest it be

forgotten, are those countries which turned back helpless refugees, knowingly sending them to death.

THE *Atlas* begins with a brutal account of anti-Semitic violence before World War I. It points out all the centres of Jew-baiting in the years 1918-1932. Special maps indicate places where Polish-born Jews were expelled from Germany in 1938 and the synagogues that were destroyed on Kristallnacht.

The *Atlas* leads us along the routes of Nazi conquest: the Saar, Austria, Czechoslovakia. The 1939 invasion of Poland is accompanied by maps pointing out the pre-World War II status of Polish communities.

We watch the Nazi conquest of Denmark, Norway, France, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, the Greek Islands, the war with the Soviet Union and the occupation of Hungary.

The gassing of 1,200 Jews in Buchenwald in November, 1941, was followed two weeks later by a second gassing experiment.

The place chosen was a wood near the Polish village of Chelmo. A map shows us how the Jews were brought there on a narrow gauge railway from Kolo to Powierce and then driven with whips to the river. They were locked up overnight, without food or water, in the mill at the hamlet of Zawadzki (shown in an accompanying photograph). In the morning they were driven to the woods near Chelmo, and gassed by exhaust fumes during the journey.

GERMANS PERFECTED the science of murder by building a vast network of extermination camps. The maps tell us the whole gruesome story of the spreading waves of mass deportations, the vast system of slave-labour camps which spread from the feet of the Pyrenees and the depth of the Sahara Desert to the interior of Russia and the Baltic countries. They also delineate the rare routes of escape, like the trans-Siberian railway which carried some fortunate individuals from Kovno and Vilna through Vladivostok to Tokyo and Batavia, Sydney and San Francisco.

The German invasion of Russia culminated in a set pattern of mass murders, massacres and the extermination of whole communities. By

1942 the Final Solution was in full swing. It was carried out by direct transportation to death camps in Poland from all over Europe, by slave labour for all able-bodied Jews, by the separation of men from women, and by the killing of children.

In all Europe, Gilbert finds, only Bulgaria resisted German influence and no Bulgarian Jews were sent to the gas chambers. Denmark sent a majority of its Jews by an escape route to Sweden, but Bulgaria was the sole country in Europe where the Jewish population actually increased during the war from 48,565 in 1934 to 49,172 in 1945. Elsewhere the deportations continued. Even Swiss-born Jews were deported from Paris to Auschwitz. Switzerland turned back some 10,000 Jews, and offered asylum to 28,512. Auschwitz became a vast pit, the most destructive of all the concentration camps, and Jews from Rhodes in the south to Narva in the north were taken there.

Gilbert does not spare us names of children taken there from France, or of American citizens gassed in Birkenau's ovens. He pays a special tribute to hundreds of individuals like Harry Baur, a Marseilles dock worker who became the king of the character actors and died in Berlin in 1943 after being tortured by the Gestapo and Emil Sturckenstein, the father of preventive medicine.

The *Atlas* serves as a virtual Who's Who of prominent Jews, victims and survivors and the heroes of the resistance. Also, the murders of non-Jews such as former French Legionnaires killed in the slave-camps of Sahara, the Gypsies, and the Gentiles killed in the reprisal action in Rome all find mention in the maps and text.

The tragedy and ultimate destruction of Hungarian Jewry marks one of the closing chapters of the *Atlas* which pays individual attention to each European country under occupation.

Liberation and the final Allied victory came too late for some Jewish women survivors who were fortunate to be evacuated to Sweden at the time of the German capitulation, but died from exhaustion there. The final maps illustrate the routes of the remnant, emigrating to Israel, the U.S., etc.

Today

WHAT DOES a working woman do when she's expected to be at a party at her daughter's kindergarten, or her son wakes up with a low-grade fever?

She can either miss the party or let the sick child go to school, or she can phone up her boss with an excuse. Either way, she is bound to feel guilty and unhappy.

Some women are able to avoid such unpleasant situations and have found the ideal career-family compromise: working at home.

There are dozens of ways to use the home as a base for work and ingenious Israeli women seem to be discovering more every day. Those with a special profession, skill or talent to offer are in a fortunate position.

Dressmakers, cosmeticians, hairdressers, bakers, cooks, exercise-class teachers — and even accountants and dentists can work from home fairly easily. So can writers, crafts- or toy-makers and tutors. In fact, anyone who really wants to can probably find something they can do for money from home.

From the point of view of tax, married women, unmarried women and widows all have different exemption rates, and the number of children a woman has is also a factor. Currently, for example, a married woman with two children can earn up to IS19130 a month, and a woman with three children up to IS11,278 a month, before she pays tax.

At the end of every financial year, the husband's income tax return must show both his income and that of his wife, although a wife is entitled to ask for a separate tax assessment. A husband loses the right to take credit points off his tax when his wife works.

Value-added tax (VAT or *man*), which amounts to 15% on all income, must also be paid, and a home business must be registered at the local *man* office.

In spite of the disadvantages and the financial formalities, many women have made a success out of home businesses, and wouldn't consider doing anything else. Here are four who have "made it."

Chana Kohn earned a Master's degree in biochemistry and was about to begin studying for a Ph.D. when she got married in the late 1960s. Four children followed and her life took a domestic turn until



Home work

Working out of the home is, for many women, no mere earning of pin money. It is a way of combining two separate careers — housewife and working woman — to the detriment of neither, writes Carol Novis.

Recently, "When my youngest daughter started school this year I wanted to go back to work very much. I felt it was either now or never. It turned out to be almost impossible.

"Things have changed so much in my field that I'd have to retrain totally if I wanted to do anything but the most routine lab job. Even if I could find one, I'd have to work from 8 to 4. Part-time jobs are non-existent, as far as I can see," says Kohn.

So she developed her own job. Now she produces face creams and lotions from her home in her spare time, and sells them to friends.

"As a chemist, I have background knowledge and 'recipes' are not hard to find," she says. "I experi-

ment until I find something that really works well."

Kohn uses a minimum of preservatives in her products and incorporates natural ingredients as much as possible. Her friends all seem happy with her products, and lately she has begun selling to cosmeticians as well.

"I really enjoy it. The only problem is that working alone, I have no one to talk to professionally."

Margot Richter was a prize-winning concert pianist in Chile when she came to Israel 10 years ago. Today she is giving piano lessons at home, rather than developing a career as a performer, "only because of my family," she says.

"I didn't want my children to be

at home with baby-sitters while I was working outside. My husband also prefers me at home."

Richter does not consider teaching to be a less important profession: "To wake children up to a new world is a wonderful experience. I teach children who are so young they can't read or write, but they know how to read and write music. That is very satisfying."

The major drawback to teaching at home, she says, is that most of her working hours are in the afternoon, when her own children are home. For her two older children, who are 16 and 14, this is no problem, but her two-year-old daughter demands more attention.

"I can't play with her as much as I'd like to, but on the other hand, she feels that I am at home and is always wandering in and out while I am teaching. She's used to it and doesn't disturb me."

Agreeing with Kohn's point, Richter says her other problem is lack of contact with people in her field. "I'm confident about my methods, but it would be nice to talk professionally to other teachers. There are courses, but I haven't found very much offered in teaching very small children, which is what I do most."

Roslyn Kaplan was endlessly typing letters home when it occurred to her that there had to be a better way to do things. There was. She and her husband invested in a word-processor and created a home business that has been growing steadily for the past year.

A word-processor is a sophisticated typewriter linked to a computer, a screen and a printer. When she types a letter, she can alter a word, a space, a paragraph or the layout on the screen to her client's satisfaction before it is printed. The word-processor stores the letter in its memory and can click out dozens of copies with different addresses or variations automatically, in a very short time.

Kaplan's word-processor fills up most of a small room in her apartment and keeps her busy from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. six days a week.

"This machine works 10 hours a day. A lot of printing gets done by itself while I'm doing other things," she says.

Although she works hard, Kaplan is pleased that she's on the spot when her sons, ages 13, 11 and 8

need her. "They're good kids, but they still need supervision with their homework. If I went out to work, and only came back at 4 p.m., nothing would ever get done."

She has never advertised and even though she lives off the beaten track in Ra'anana and doesn't have a telephone (she uses a beeper service), information about her service has spread by word of mouth. Sometimes I think I'm going to run out of work, but it's never happened. Something always turns up."

Many of Kaplan's clients are lawyers, who find that her machine's ability to produce a large number of documents with small changes in each one works out more economically than having each one typed individually. She also types for accountants, businessmen and academics. "It's really fascinating work. I still enjoy it," she says.

Kaplan charges \$30 an hour for her service and estimates that she can turn out 10 perfect folio pages in that time, not counting copies.

Orit Blewess is a nursery school teacher (*ganener*) who runs a school for 16 children ranging in age from one-and-a-half to three at her home. Trained as a teacher of physical education, she worked in the children's house of a kibbutz for some time and decided that she preferred working with toddlers to older children.

When she and her husband left the kibbutz, they decided to buy a house in Kfar Saba that was fully equipped to be a school. Blewess' husband built on an addition to the existing structure, and she went into business.

"It's physically demanding work," she says, "but even more, it's totally demanding mentally for five solid hours a day without a break. Because they're small kids, they have to be supervised every minute and it's a heavy responsibility."

"One of the advantages is that I'm home all the time. I've solved the problem of my own two kids. They always have a mother around, even if I'm in the *gan* and not in the house."

Another advantage, she adds, is that "I don't have to run off in the rain in the morning to catch a bus. There's no pressure. On the other hand, I never get dressed up and I hardly ever see people over the age of three. I can see that it could bother a lot of people, but mostly I enjoy being at home."

The proud immortal

DER YARON FALT HAREIN IN YAM HAMELAKH (The Jordan Drops Into The Dead Sea) by Mordecai Tsunin. Tel Aviv, Leivich-Farlag, 403 pp. No price stated.

Sol Liptzin

tion of his people's independence. This people, suffering from dissension between the contesting Sadducees and Pharisees and rival claimants to the throne of Judea, called on Pompey, representative of Rome, the superpower, to intervene as arbitrator. They thereby lost their independence.

Artapanus was among the Judean captives taken to Rome by the victor. While other Jews lived, died, and were reborn through their descendants until our day, Artapanus was fated to continue his existence without the interruption of death and to bear the burden of Jewishness and its memories until the circle would be completed and

he could return from enforced exile to a reconstituted Jewish state where he would again live a normal life on his ancestral soil.

This return in our time is the subject of the eighth and final volume now published, a volume preceded by others in which the undying Artapanus, symbol of Jewish continuity, is at the forefront of struggles for the survival of his people as a distinct religious, cultural and ethnic group under ever-changing circumstances.

Without a common territory, yearning for the lost homeland, and with no government of their own, Jewish communities everywhere created autonomous substitutes for national institutions and flourished during many historical cycles in alien lands until catastrophes overwhelmed them and forced them to move on.

Artapanus underwent the Jewish experience in the Diaspora from the days of Pompey to those of Hitler. He was the leader of Rome's Jewish community when the Jerusalem

Temple was destroyed and he helped to ransom the despoiled captives from slavery. He was in Gaul, rallying its Jews during the Dark Ages when Christian fanaticism threatened Jewish extinction.

He survived the Crusader massacres of the Jews in the Rhineland. He was in Poland during the mid-17th century when the hordes of Chmelitzky ravaged flourishing Jewish communities. He experienced the Chassidic upsurge of the 18th century and the interecnic strife among the successors of the Baal-Shem.

The final volume begins when Artapanus emerges from Auschwitz, finds his apparently sole surviving son in a cloister, and makes his way with him and a shipload of illegal refugees to the shores of the homeland from which he was exiled in Hasmonian days. In a kibbutz, he discovers another surviving son.

The narrative offers a survey, analysis, and criticism of Israel's policies, achievements and failings during the following three decades, as the Artapanus family participates in Israel's wars, ideological debates and in the national upbuilding between wars.

The central theme of the preceding volumes is reemphasized in the final volume, in the hope that the lesson taught by earlier historic cycles might be learned by contemporary Israel before it is too late. The lesson is that Jewish growth and efflorescence occur when Jews are united and that catastrophes inevitably follow when Jewish unity is breached.

Artapanus, who remained faithful to his people throughout the generations of exile, feels that he did not return to his homeland in order to once more live through quarrels similar to those that exiled him more than 20 centuries earlier, quarrels between contemporary Sadducees and Pharisees. Secularists and Orthodox fanatics. He wants to resume a national existence that has been enriched by his exhilarating and tragic experiences.

Speaking through the voice of the undying hero Artapanus, Tsunin maintains that the greatest dangers today are that Israel will tear itself apart in inner disputes and may yield to the contemporary parallel of levitized Hellenism, namely, levitized Americanism.

THERE are few things more pleasant than sitting behind a picture window and looking out at a raging storm, provided, of course, that there isn't a cold draught coming in at your feet. In Israel, this is usually a problem.

Like other Mediterranean countries, Israel is a land where winter is never expected and comes every year as a great surprise. Even the most impressive buildings are often constructed without any thought being given to that part of the year when it is better to keep out every breeze.

So I am grateful for the exceptions that prove the rule. I had the opportunity recently to enjoy the winter when I was invited to try the businessman's lunch at the Seapoon restaurant, on the beach directly beneath the Tel Aviv Hilton. The luncheon, which includes soup, a ribsteak or fish, and coffee, is being offered at IS290, daily, including Shabbat, but not on Sunday when the restaurant is closed.

It was raining heavily the day we went. Our host assured us we could drive right up to the restaurant; and

Seaside lunch

By Haim Shapiro

sure enough, by following a devious and unmarked route, we found ourselves practically by the water-side. In the restaurant, we watched the rain and the swollen sea from our snug and warm seats.

ALTHOUGH it is a fish restaurant, the Seapoon offers other food to those who want it. I decided to open my meal with a bowl of onion soup, a thick hearty preparation with croutons and cheese on top. It was just the thing to eat out the last traces of the cold wind and rain outside.

My companion was more faithful to the tone of the place and ordered a fish soup, a fish stock with pieces of fish, a bit of tomato for colour, and just a hint of herbs for flavouring. I was especially pleased with

the stock, which was rich and satisfying without being in the least fishy.

For the main course I tried the rib steak. This cut, while hardly the best bit of the bull, can be very tasty if properly hung and cooked. The steak was quite satisfactory and prepared to my taste, proof that meat can be served rare without being quite raw inside.

My companion stayed with the fish and ordered mullet in a tarragon sauce. The fish was grilled off the bone, perhaps in deference to the many tourists who come from the nearby Hilton Hotel. Later I was told that if the guest requests it, he is served a whole fish, with head, tail and bones.

The sauce was exquisite. Tarragon is a difficult herb to grow, but recently more and more Israelis have been successful with it. I was assured that this tarragon was fresh, and the taste of the sauce tended to confirm it.

The special luncheon does not include dessert; only coffee. The Turkish coffee was satisfactory.

Best foot forward

JOOGING is good for the health — but it's no fun to jog alone. These days, however, partners may be easier to find thanks to the Israel Trail Blazers Running Club founded in September of last year by Chaim and Gabe Shamir.

Natives of Boston, the Shamir brothers have been running for most of their lives. They like staying in motion and doing constructive things.

"Coming on aliya is not enough," Gabe Shamir told *The Jerusalem Post*. "If you want to improve the quality of life, you have to do something about it yourself. It's an exciting challenge."

After completing their compulsory military service and organising their studies and employment, the two brothers got back on the track and created a forum for runners to join. So far, they have 40 members in their club, living everywhere from Jerusalem to the West Bank, Haifa, Tel Aviv and the Golan Heights. The eager runners

range in age from 13 to 63 and include a rabbi, a *rebbeizen*, a musician, other professionals etc. Not all the members are Jewish. The club's only "barrier" is the finish line at their races.

The Trail Blazers participated in the Hanukkah torch relay between Modi'in and Beth El, and this year hope to organize cross-country relays for charity drives.

The club's annual membership fee of IS750 (IS680 for students and soldiers) covers a much wider field than just running. Members are entitled to T-shirts, a regular newsletter, discounts on major brand-name running shoes and apparel, ergometer stress tests, and products sold at health food stores.

The club also has established a regular lecture series, a lending library of literature pertaining to running, low-cost organized transport to races all over Israel, and a "matching service" to bring together compatible running partners.

Keeping cool in the face of inflation

THE GOVERNMENT is tackling inflation in the wrong way, says Mark Mosevics, one of Israel's leading businessmen. They are afraid — and for perfectly understandable reasons — of creating unemployment, so choose to deflate at the expense of the balance of payments.

"This is a serious mistake," he told *The Jerusalem Post* in an exclusive interview. "We are doing exactly the opposite of other countries. They help their domestic industries, while we help the imports."

"The tendency world-wide is to protect jobs at home against the more corrosive forms of foreign competition (e.g., from Japan). Most countries are in effect trying to 'export' their unemployment."

Israel, on the contrary, seems bent on "importing" other countries' unemployment. Says Mosevics: "Our administration puts pressure on industry by facilitating the entry of artificially low-price foreign goods."

The method used is to slow down the periodic devaluations, thus making the German mark and Swiss franc cheaper, relatively speaking, than the shekel. Speaking of one of his own products, sweetmeats (Mosevics is chairman of Elite), he stresses that Swiss chocolate has become not much more expensive than the Israeli variety.

"Cheapening imports is an easy way of holding the price-index down. It is also a popular policy, good at election time. But if it is kept up, then after a year or 18 months negative results begin to show, as is happening now."

"Our trade balance has worsened, our foreign-currency reserves are being depleted, industrial growth in 1982 was

Business leader MARK MOSEVICS, who is chairman of Elite and Danot Investments, has come to view inflation as "an evil the country can live with." DAVID KRIVINE reports.



Mark Mosevics

the interview — to FIBI, centre of the recent takeover bid which was aborted by the Treasury.

Danot was started three years ago during a conversation between Mosevics, Yossi Pecker (of the metals industry) and Dov Lautman (an eminent textile). Its aim, says Mosevics, was "to buy into companies in difficulties, make them healthy and bring them to the stock exchange for others to invest in."

"It so happened that control of FIBI was offered to us, so for a time we became a bankholding company, not primarily an industrial company as planned."

Danot's chief concerns are exports and in particular science-based industries, which are the growth area *par excellence* in Israel. "A Danot subsidiary has created an artificial pancreas (for people with

diabetes). It is also working on the production of artificial blood, artificial skin (for burns)," Mosevics said.

Danot is set for growth and wants in five years' time to be another Clal. This brings us back to the problem of government control which in Mosevics's view, has generated an atmosphere unfavourable to industrial progress.

How are individual enterprises affected — Elite, for example? The world trading situation has worsened, which makes the industrialists' task harder than before; and that includes Elite. Last year was profitable, this year less so. The weakening of the European and South African currencies takes its toll.

"Fortunately," he smiles, "the war in Lebanon brought us a new customer. We are selling goods across Israel's northern border in the sum of \$250,000-\$300,000 a month, in cash dollars."

MOSEVICS IS INTERESTED in the policy aspect of these business topics. "At stake is not a particular remedy, like exchange rate insurance, but the whole approach to the problem. The authorities have to decide which predicament they are going to tackle — inflation, or the trade deficit. They can't do both."

He looks at the facts pragmatically. Israel is an island of prosperity in a sea of depression. "Europe is saddled with unemployment, currency dif-

ficulties, export difficulties, social problems. The Israeli scene is just the opposite: full employment, a rising standard of life — and a booming stock exchange, with people borrowing money to invest in shares."

"The man-in-the-street accepts this as normal. He feels there is nothing to worry about, everything is index-linked, he can't lose."

"But among those who think, the mood is sombre. They know that the nation spends more than it earns. There are reasons for this over-spending. We must have a powerful army to defend us, and that costs money. We cannot permit the spread of joblessness, partly for demographic reasons (the ethnic structure of our society). Preserving full employment costs money too."

"Yet there is in reality no way of combating inflation without causing unemployment. Look at the countries around us, Britain, Germany, the U.S. Admittedly our government cannot emulate them, for the reasons stated. So instead of sacrificing full employment, it sacrifices the balance of payments."

"FOR SOME YEARS I thought inflation was enemy Number One. But lately I've come to the conclusion that we can live with it." If business is allowed to become profitable again, investment will increase and output will grow — which is in the long term the best answer to inflation. "That's what we should concentrate on during the next couple of years."

"As to whether the index goes up in the meantime by 100 per cent per annum or 130 per cent — there is not such a great difference between those figures. Forcing inflation down to 80 per cent is a worthy objective, but not if the cost is prohibitive. The present effort in that direction does more harm than good."

OUR LIAISON at the Ministry for Social Affairs, Benzion Kerem, tells us that the number of requests for heaters and blankets to warm the aged is growing. So please keep on sending in your contributions. Including new donations of IS49,883.05, "Forsake Me Not" now stands at IS882,451.34.

"FORSAKE ME NOT"

Contributors were:
£100 Chasie and Lionel Schallit and Ruth and Paul Brass of London, England, in memory of the late Dr. Stanley Brass.
\$100 Martin M. Miller, Detroit, Mich., in memory of our parents Simon and Sarah Gross and Samuel and Bessie Starr — Adolph and Elsie Gross, Jerusalem. In memory of loved ones — Adelaide and Harold Komar, Little Silver, N.J.
IS2,500 in honour of the Silver Wedding of the Schals of California.

\$50 Charles and Jean Van Eiten, Denning, Va. In honour of our congregation members, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Silverman for their generosity to the Israel Fund of Congregation Beth Aaron, Montreal, Quebec — Saul Nadler, Isaac Kleber and Victor Shanfield, chairmen of the Israel Fund. Spivack's Antiques, Wellesley, Mass. Steven S. and Robin Dee Monroe, Kerrville, Texas.

\$36 in memory of our parents Libby and Moshe Donn and Rose and Benjamin Danzig — Juliet and Selig Danzig, Fairfield, Conn. Cynthia K. Chaitowitz, Passaic, N.J.

IS1,000 H.L. Weitz-Kaufmann, Ramat Hasharon. In honour of the 80th birthday of Moshe Uman — His sisters, Violet Gluck, Savyon in memory of my dear friend Dr. Elie Herzberg — Rami Esterman, Haifa.
\$25 David Mogenbeiser, Flushing, N.Y. Marvin and Claire Greenberg, Haifa. Selma Brause, New York, N.Y.
IS800 In memory of Yitzhak Spitz — The Family.

IS700 Anonymous, Jerusalem.
\$15 In honour of my grandparents — Gaila Cohen, Shirley and Sam Schneider, Silver Spring Md., in memory of his parents and her father, Dr. Beatrice and Sydney Rome. Seattle, Wa. In memory of my grandfather, Clara Solomon, Rego Park, N.Y. Steven E. Rauch, New York, N.Y.
IS650 Bridge Group, Carmela, Haifa.

IS600 In honour of my great-grandparents Ida and Barnett Katz of Detroit, Michigan and Fanny Wiener of Bayville, New York — Elvira, Kibbutz Gezer.
\$18 In honour of J. and L. return home — B. and C. In memory of David Rothman and Wolf Steinberg — Charlotte and Jack Steinberg, Far Rockaway, N.Y. In honour of the first birthday of our son Daniel who was born the second night of Hanukkah, 1981 — Audrey and Wayne Kliman, Santa Barbara, Ca. In memory of my grandmothers Sarah Schickel — Arthur J. Palestine, Scarsdale, N.Y.

IS500 In honour of our parents living in South Africa — Pam and Alan Patz, Alan Shvart, Gush Etzion. In honour of the 88th birthday of our beloved father and grandfather Mr. Sol Moshe of South Africa — his children Joan and Edward Lipworth and grandson Peter and Leon in Israel. For Harry, in ever loving memory — Gladys Sabel, Jerusalem. In honour of our grandchildren Izi, Malka, Deborah, Shmuel, Leon and Naomi — Sarah and Harry, Petach, Jerusalem.

IS450 In honour of our 25th wedding anniversary, Rena and Ronald Gordon, Jerusalem.
IS400 Haifa-Nahariya Bridge Group.
IS350 The Tuesday Bridge Club, Kiron.
\$10 In memory of my father Gerald Thil, Q.C. and my aunt Mary Thil Goodman and my uncle and aunt, Edna and Ben, in memory of the late Mrs. Thil Goodman, Quebec, Canada. The Schwartz Family, South Orange, N.J. Wesley Rogers, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.
Lillian and Aaron Port — Diane and Bernice Abrams, Old Bethpage, N.Y.

IS300 With love to our dear friend Anne Ordansky in Cape Town, South Africa, and wishing her a speedy return to good health — Ethel Abraham, Roseland, Meir and children, Jerusalem, N.Y., Ramat Hasharon, M.T., Tel Aviv. In loving memory of Helene Popper — G. Munk, Haifa.
IS250 In loving memory of my dear mother, Ada Wolfson of Cape Town — Shula Sher, Petach Tikva. In honour of Zvi Avnon's 80th birthday — Esther Steiner-Cohen, Haifa.

IS200 In memory of my late husband — E.B., in Haifa. Hanna — In memory of my dear friend Corda Dahl of Kew Gardens, New York — L.B., Ramat Chai, May Eilat, Tel Aviv.
IS180 In loving memory of my parents and our

grandparents — Hannah, Pina and David, Rochelle and Eli Tiktinsky — Yitzhak Goldzwerg, Brooklyn, N.Y.
IS140 In memory of our beloved parents — Prof. Andre and Rina Neher, Jerusalem.
IS100 To Cecy's speedy recovery — Bush in honour of my aunt Bertha Levin — Hyman Rosenzweig, Tel Aviv Anonymous, Jerusalem Mrs. B. Regenspur-Sarfaty, Netanya.
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CONTRIBUTIONS by children in Hebrew and religious school classes are beginning to make an impact on Toy Fund totals. Teachers and school administrators have written to tell us that in several schools *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund is an annual tzeddaka project.

Although it is now well past both Hanukkah and Christmas, it is never too late to contribute, as deserving causes never diminish. The representative of a school for retarded children has informed us that vandals broke into the school several months ago and destroyed a lot of valuable equipment. Although the premises were insured, the insurance company has not yet made restitution. The Toy Fund has been asked to supply some suitable toys and games for children at this school.

There is always an extra need to be served. Over the past few days the Toy Fund increased by IS43,133.20 to IS865,789.67.

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The Jerusalem Post's Issachar Ivas dispenses toys to brain-damaged children with the help of Mother Bernaise and Sister Josephine. (Dan Landau photo)

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MAJOR HADDAD'S 'HISTORIC ROLE'

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Anyone who listened to Dr. Clinton Bailey briefing the foreign press at an impromptu get-together in Nebatiya in the early stages of the Lebanon war could not fail to admire his brilliance and his mastery of the subject. Some of those present later even asked why a man with such undisputed ability should not be called upon to do the job that the Army Spokesman has failed in so miserably.



Major Haddad

But his "A change of partners" theory (December 14) misses those points that are quite clear to those of us who covered the South Lebanese scene on a day-to-day basis since the Litani operation and particularly since the advent of UNIFIL.

"In order to dispel any illusions about Major Haddad, one must understand why he is incapable of being the policeman of Southern Lebanon on Israel's behalf," writes Dr. Bailey, and goes on to explain that the Shi'ites do not accept Haddad as the area's "potential leader."

Had it not been for Haddad — there would have been no Operation Peace for Galilee and any Israeli invasion of Lebanon would have been much more costly and difficult, with much greater loss of life for all concerned. Had it not been for Haddad — and not for UNIFIL — Southern Lebanon would have become the very PLO state that Israel is determined to prevent. And if not for Haddad in future, the situation in Southern Lebanon, no matter what the political agreement — will revert to its Wild West pattern.

Having covered Southern Lebanon (for a major European press group with a deep interest in its hundreds of soldiers serving with UNIFIL) for so many years, I can testify to the value of Major Haddad and his original ramshackle army that he nevertheless turned into a more disciplined and better fighting force than almost any other in Lebanon. I would venture a guess that Major Haddad's role, much as it was despised by many UNIFIL components and even more in Beirut — has been a historic one.

What Dr. Bailey perhaps does not know is that a most interesting — if unpublished — *de facto* agreement between Haddad and the Shi'ites in

Southern Lebanon had been in existence for some two years prior to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Even today, neither side is prepared to give details of their joint actions, or, to be more precise, those that the Shi'ites performed for Haddad (in Tyre and Sidon, prior to the Israeli invasion) and those by Haddad's men in his area, both aimed at their common enemies, the PLO and ... "others."

What the Al-Amal really think of Haddad and his men is not a matter of public record, and perhaps a unique occasion to hear it was there and then in Nebatiya, at the mosque, before Dr. Bailey's brilliant briefing at the office of Col. Zvi Elpeleg. No one forced the Shi'ites, and above all the Al-Amal commanders in the overcrowded mosque, to cheer and applaud Major Haddad on his first-ever appearance before them.

It may not be love that brings Haddad and the Shi'ites, and above all, their military arm, together, but a community of interests. And this is the basis on which Haddad's role should be based in any future arrangement for Southern Lebanon. Or, as the Lebanese of all political and ideological colour would tell us throughout the Lebanese war: "Lebanon for the Lebanese."

To my mind, only an alliance between Haddad and Al-Amal can guarantee a real "Peace for Galilee" and the pull-out of the Israeli forces.

THEODORE LEVITE
Ramat Gan.

POOR PUBLIC RELATIONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Israel's handling of its public relations in Britain is causing concern and consternation here among those of its friends who are willing to play their part in much-needed efforts to promote understanding and support for Israel among our non-Jewish population. And for societies like ours, whose membership of about 200 is almost totally non-Jewish, this situation, partly due to Britain's diminished political standing in Israel, partly due to the Israeli government's attitude to the role of *Hasbara* (information) and how it should be conducted, may in time cause the demise of the few but valuable organisations here, who could and would like to make their contribution.

Our experience with government officials and officers of Zionist organisations indicates a willingness to cooperate at the individual level, but eventual capitulation to insurmountable obstacles in Israel. Everyone seems to be confronted by a lamentable lack of decisiveness, and inability to enter into any reliable, meaningful form of coordinated effort. In fact, there appears to be no single authority to whom our organisations, either individually or collectively, can turn in order to be involved in formulating any sensible strategy and relevant programme for what is — or should be — after all, a matter of mutual interest and purpose.

H.S. BRENT,
Honorary Secretary,
York Anglo-Israel Friendship Society
York.

UNGRATEFUL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Jacobo Timerman was recently interviewed by Mike Wallace on TV's "60 Minutes." I was disgusted by the way he threw mud at the State of Israel and its people. Israel welcomed him and offered him a home and total freedom, which he could not have in his native country. I don't think the people and government of Israel deserve such an ungrateful response from Timerman.

JOSEPH DUBITZKY
West Hartford, Connecticut.

AUTHENTIC FOLK HERO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — As an American Begin-watcher, I was initially perplexed and confounded by the cruel criticism of your Prime Minister in the Israeli press. The savage political cartoons also smack strongly of self-hatred and political opportunism.

It is difficult for me to accept that Israelis are unaware of the monumental accomplishments of Mr. Begin in a lifetime of defending Israel and the Jewish people with every fibre of his being. There is no leader alive who surpasses him in integrity and principled leadership.

Now is the time to support and popularize your authentic folk hero and national treasure.

The case of Menachem Begin will be made by history and he will belong to the ages along with Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King.

DR. MEYER ASHPITZ
Flushing, New York.

CAUGHT IN THE CROSSFIRE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — It was annoying to read Avner Tomasschoff's letter of December 12, "Self-inflicted harm."

I would like to ask Mr. Tomasschoff if he has ever done reservist duty in the Shouf hills? Has been caught up in the crossfire between two warring factions who hate each other and hate Israel for interfering in their war? Has he sat out, night after night, on a patrol

vehicle in the bitter cold and freezing wind, to the accompaniment of gunfire, and thinking of his loved ones warm and safe in bed at home?

If he had done any of these, he would cry for what has happened to Israel and yearn for her sons to come home from a strange country, to defend Israel and not Lebanon. We don't want another Northern Ireland. We must get out now, before it is too late.

RICHARD EASTON
Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi.

MEMORIES OF AN EARLIER CONGRESS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — The 30th Zionist Congress and the 30th anniversary of the death of Dr. Chaim Weizmann may be an appropriate occasion to bring to your readers my own memories of the 20th Congress held in Zurich in 1937. Although the memories reflect the impressions of a 15-year-old, they may add some light on the personalities of that time.

In that memorable summer, I travelled from my native Sweden, alone, through Nazi Germany to attend, as a spectator, the Zionist Congress. When I found out that the admission fee was 100 francs, which I could not afford, I was advised to sign up as an usher, after passing an examination in Hebrew.

To my surprise, I was given a choice assignment — to guard Dr. Weizmann's lodge, which was situated near the stage of the *Openhaus*. Well above the delegates. I had to keep unwanted visitors out!

Of course, my personal contacts with Dr. Weizmann were very few. But since my hobby was autograph

collecting, I asked him daily for his autograph, which he refused.

Every day, a large Rolls Royce would pull up behind the *Openhaus* reputed to have been supplied by the Rothschild family, and Mrs. Vera Weizmann would alight to collect her husband, away from the crowds through a back door. One day, I took courage and asked her for her autograph, which she — evidently flattered — immediately gave me. Next day, I showed Dr. Weizmann that his wife had signed my autograph book, and he silently added his name on top of hers.

The arrangements for Dr. Weizmann's lodge were designed to maintain his aloofness. He never mingled with the delegates. His speeches were in Yiddish, sometimes in very badly pronounced English. He never uttered a Hebrew word.

This was the tragic battle between the *Ja-sager* and *Nein-sager* in regard to the British partition plan. Weizmann's *Ja-sager* won that battle, but then again the main opponents to the plan, the Revisionists, were absent from the congress. Only once was their presence felt: a practical joker had, as a prank, ordered an attendant to go through the halls of the *Openhaus* during a recess calling out: "Paging Dr. Jabotinsky! Paging Dr. Jabotinsky!" The mere mention of that name sent shivers through the delegates, and I remember how they scurried around visibly unnerved, almost terrified.

The Nazi threat was felt throughout the Congress. Nazi thugs would often attack delegates in the streets of Zurich. But once they miscalculated. Some Nazis attacked the imposing, bearded American Mizrahi leader, Dr. Wolf (Zeev) Gold, not counting with his experience in boxing. As a result, Dr. Gold knocked out his assailants and dragged them into the Zurich police station. The episode was admirably reported in the local Swiss press.

It was probably the last occasion in Zionist history that the political scene had been dominated by the aristocratic comportment of Dr. Chaim Weizmann. His aloof and sophisticated manners were soon to go out of style.

DR. MANFRED R. LEHMANN
Nairobi (New York).

JEWISH GUILT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — If we are ultimately condemned by the world for the refugee camp massacres in Beirut because the Israelis were then in complete charge there, will the Jews be finally exonerated by the world for the execution of Jesus because the Romans were then in complete charge here?

M. HOBERMAN
Jerusalem.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1982

A chance despite Sharon

IT WAS HARD to feel "historic" at Halde on Tuesday, amid the muddy roads of the township and the dusty rooms of the half-finished hotel. The bristling gun-barrels of several different armies and the masts of American warships cruising offshore did not help engender a sense of turning-point, from war to peace.

The political atmosphere, too, was a far cry from the "breakthrough" and "*de facto* peace" trumpeted in advance by Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. He had trumpeted far too soon: at Halde the Lebanese delegates balked at any mention of the very word "normalization."

Nevertheless, despite the physical shortcomings, the spiritual let-down and the political anti-climax, the session at Halde, beginning a process of official negotiations with Lebanon, was a significant moment in the long saga of Israel's battle for acceptance into this region.

There is a negotiation under way, formal and public, with an Arab country. Five years of negotiation and peace with Egypt have perhaps dulled our senses to the historic import of that simple fact.

The talk is, if not about peace, then about ending the state of war. Granted, Lebanon's acrobatic jurisprudence is intent on proving that no state of war exists — thus diminishing the weight of a formal declaration terminating belligerency. But, even diminished, such a statement, agreed between Israel and Lebanon, could have long-term political importance in the gradual, historic process of breaking the isolation of the Jewish state in the Middle East.

But while the opening of the Halde-Kiryat Shmona talks justified a momentary gaze into a distant and hopeful future, it also served the useful purpose of bringing even the most diehard optimists among us back to the cold, hard reality of the present. The disparity between what Mr. Sharon had predicted and what actually happened is now too apparent for anyone to deny.

Mr. Sharon's reading of the situation in Beirut, was apparently wrong. But it will do neither him nor the rest of us any good now to pick on this or that Lebanese personality and blame him for his country's extreme caution regarding any normalization with Israel.

Similarly Mr. Sharon's verbal bludgeoning of the Americans, always instantly communicated to the media, may assist in salving his own ego, but they hardly serve the national interest.

Clearly the U.S. role is going to be crucial in these talks. And the success of these talks depends in good measure on the parallel, less publicized negotiation, on withdrawal of all foreign forces, which is conducted entirely through U.S. mediation.

Dry Bones



Dry Bones



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1982

Shadow of Kfar Shalem

NEARLY a week after the killing of young Shimon Yehoshua in Kfar Shalem several crucial aspects of that tragedy remain shrouded in mystery.

Did the Tel Aviv municipality make any real effort lately to relocate the Yehoshua family from its cramped quarters in the southern neighbourhood? Was the illegal addition to the family's two-and-a-half room house truly in the nature of "land robbery," as charged by Mayor Shlomo Lahat? Did city hall rationally figure out its priorities in deciding to move, against the Kfar Shalem house? Why were the city inspectors unwilling to grant a short delay in carrying out the demolition order so that a court injunction barring it could be produced?

Most important, what were the precise circumstances of the fatal shooting of Shimon Yehoshua by a police officer?

The last issue, at least, will be taken up by an investigating magistrate, who should settle once and for all the question whether the officer, as claimed by the police, fired in self-defence against provocation by the deceased, who had shot three times at the demolition squad.

But the other, wider questions, too, deserve reasoned answers.

The charge has been made that the Tel Aviv municipality is far readier to take on lawbreakers, such as the builders of unlawful structures, in the poorer neighbourhoods than in the more affluent areas.

In fact there is some ground for believing that the Tel Aviv city hall will shy away from tackling the high and mighty wherever they may be. "In Kfar Shalem itself," this newspaper's reporter has pointed out, "an entire house was illegally built, according to the (local) residents' committee. But they say the city is afraid to touch it because its residents are known criminals."

Ironically, however, this report itself undermines the complaint that the city is deliberately, and systematically, holding back from enforcing the law against the largely Ashkenazi "north" and is only applying it against the mainly Sephardi "south" — that urban slum clearance is essentially an Ashkenazi plot against the Sephardim.

Yet this canard, which is recognized as such by many a former slum dweller, has been at the background of the rising cry of ethnic discrimination which the Yehoshua killing has brought to a thunderous crescendo. One reaction to the killing has been the obscene rash of swastika daubings and other acts of vandalism directed not only at Mayor Lahat, Interior Minister Yosef Burg and senior police officers, but at all "Ashke-Nazis."

Behind these acts are in all likelihood veteran hoodlums who have long carried the torch for communal hate.

The hoodlums themselves are a matter for the police. But their torch could yet start a real conflagration unless responsible citizens act fearlessly to put it out.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1982

Wonderland

THE FIGURES released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics on the nation's economic performance in 1982 must make for gloomy reading in the Finance Ministry. Not that Mr. Aridor should be surprised. For he is the draftsman of the picture that emerges from the figures.

That picture is clear. There was no economic growth — that is no rise in the gross national product. There was a serious decline in exports, and as a result a very serious jump in the foreign exchange deficit. At the same time there was a happy-go-lucky rise in the level of private consumption.

What this all means, of course, is that Israelis are spending more, consuming more as individuals, while the economy is producing less and earning less. Where does the cushion come from that makes this never-never land possible? From unearned foreign income in the form of foreign aid (mostly from the U.S. government) from foreign bank loans and Diaspora donations. It is this unearned income that subsidizes the rise in the standard of living to which we have become so well accustomed, and that permits Mr. Aridor to boast about the lack of unemployment in Israel, while advanced economies in the West now have soup kitchens.

As long as others pay for our relative affluence, the Treasury and the nation can defy economic logic, and Mr. Aridor can pursue his election-winning policy equating the Likud with private prosperity. But this means that our foreign benefactors will have to pay more and more.

Perhaps Mr. Aridor, taking a look at Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Poland has concluded that the deeper the debt the better off the debtor. For the international banking system can't afford to have debtors default. Like these countries, Israel's economy would turn into a cashier counter, receiving ever larger loans from foreign banks to enable us to pay the ever larger interest on the ever larger loans needed to keep the counter open. And what's left over could be skimmed off to fuel the stock exchange, which would become the internal dis-bursor of income.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Aridor has another model in mind, a model based on economic growth, production, export, work and prudence, he has kept it largely a secret. For then he would have to sound more like his predecessor, Mr. Hurvitz. And that is evidently something neither he, nor his party, remembering the mood of 1980, want to try again.